FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OPEC COUNTRIES DISCUSSING OIL PRICE INCREASE

NC142138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 14 February--The MENA correspondent in Abu Dhabi has learned that urgent consultations are taking place among the OPEC member-states and that in light of these consultations the prices of oil will be increased by a higher percentage than that agreed upon by the OPEC member-states during their conference in Abu Dhabi last December, which became effective at the beginning of this year.

These consultations are taking place after it has become clear recently that a number of international oil companies have been selling oil at prices higher than those declared by OPEC, thus exploiting the increase in the demand for oil by most world states.

The MENA correspondent says that the interruption of Iranian oil exports has shaken the oil markets because Iran is the world's second oil-producing country, producing some 6 million barrels daily, second to Saudi Arabia.

The MENA correspondent believes that the increase in oil prices is expected to be 20 percent more than the 1978 prices, instead of the gradual increase from 5 percent beginning last January to 14.5 by the end of this year.

OPEC To Meet 26 March

NC151106 Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 15 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 15 February--Quoting oil sources in Vienna, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH today reports that it has been decided to hold an emergency meeting of OPEC at the ministerial level on 26 March either in London or Vienna. These sources said that the meeting follows a series of intensive and urgent contacts among the OPEC oil ministers in order to deal with two subjects:

1. The difficult situation which the world crude oil and oil products market is experiencing because of the stoppage of the Iranian oil exports. This has led to the disappearance of an oil surplus in world markets while the demand and the prices have increased and some oil companies have exploited the situation by selling oil for up to $20 per barrel.

2. The need for a new increase in oil prices now that it has been established that the international market can absorb this. This is particularly true in view of the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar since the beginning of this year.

The Kuwaiti weekly newspaper AL-HADAF today reports that the quick visit which Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti oil minister, made last weekend to Saudi Arabia was centered on convening an emergency meeting of OPEC to discuss increasing the oil prices.

The paper says that the call for this meeting came after Kuwait became aware of the huge profits the oil companies were making by obtaining the crude oil cheaply and selling it at double the price.

AL-HADAF also says that consultations are underway among the OPEC member-states for convening the conference either in Geneva or in Vienna.

'ARAFAT TO VISIT KHOMEYNI; PLO TO ASSUME ISRAELI MISSION

JN150648 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 15 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Brother Majid Abu Sharar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and officer in charge of the Unified Palestinian Information Department, has stated that the PLO will take over the former premises of the Zionist mission in Tehran and will make it a PLO office. He added that brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman, will visit Tehran to congratulate the great Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni on the victory of the Iranian people's revolution.

Brother Abu Sharar also noted that Khomeyni's supporters have declared that the premises of the Zionist diplomatic mission in Tehran belong to Palestine and that it is likely that a Palestinian embassy will be established in Tehran.

Brother Abu Sharar continued by saying that the PLO has long supported the antishah forces in Iran. He pointed out that the PLO expects strong and close relations to be established with the new leadership.

In conclusion, brother Abu Sharar said that the date of brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Tehran has not yet been fixed. He added, however, that close contacts are currently underway between brother Abu 'Ammar and Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Further on Khomeyni-'Arafat

NC151045 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 15 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Doha, 15 February--The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB today publishes the text of the telephone conversation wich took place yesterday between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni.

In this conversation, 'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinian revolution supports the Iranian people and their new government. Imam Khomeyni told 'Arafat that the Israeli embassy in Tehran will be used as the PLO office and that Israel will have no place in Iran.

The paper adds that Imam Khomeyni also confirmed to 'Arafat that his forces are now in complete control of the situation and that 'Arafat's personal envoy has arrived in Tehran with an important message which has been translated, printed and circulated.

'Arafat expressed the readiness of the Palestinian revolution to stand alongside the Iranian revolution and said that the Palestinian forces may be regarded as the bulwark of the Iranian revolution. 'Arafat also expressed the wish that he be alongside Imam Khomeyni, whom 'Arafat described as his father and leader and said: We are ready to offer any assistance requested by Iran.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT DELEGATION REPORTEDLY TO VISIT IRAN

NC151046 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 15 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Doha, 15 February--The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB today reports that a unified delegation of the Arab Steadfastness Front which includes Syria, Iraq, PDRY, Libya, Alberia and the PLO will visit Tehran to congratulate Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and Dr Mehdi Bazargan's government on the victory of the Iranian revolution.

The paper says that the delegation will be a high-level one including the ministers of foreign affairs and defense in these states.

ABU MAZIN SPEAKS ON INTRA-PALESTINIAN RELATIONS, IRAN

JN141458 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 12 Feb 79 p 15 JN

[Interview with Mahmud 'Abbas, Fatah Central Committee member, by Najib 'Abd al-Hadi of AL-WATAN, in Kuwait--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What about Fatah's relations with Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Answer] Our relations with Ayatollah Khomeyni began in 1968 when a Fatah delegation visited him in An-Najaf to request a formal legal opinion [liyastaftihi] concerning Fatah support and the holy war [al-jihad al-muqaddas]. We also contacted several Muslim ulema even in Kuwait to consult them regarding our struggle against Israel, because they were in doubt about our struggle on the pan-Arab and religious levels. Then came Khomeyni's legal opinion to cut short all doubts, stress the need to support Fatah, urge all Muslims to support the Palestinians and consider their struggle as a holy one for the sake of God, which is an individual duty and not a collective duty. Ever since then our relations have been continuing. They are relations between a fate-stricken people and an exalted Muslim imam.

Regarding the reports which have indicated that Fatah gave financial support to Ayatollah Khomeyni, I can say that a revolution like ours is incapable of giving Khomeyni's revolution financial or military support. I don't think Ayatollah Khomeyni needs us.

[Question] It has been reiterated that the Palestinians fear the setting up of Syrian-Iraqi unity. What is your reply to this and what is the cause for this fear, if there is any?

[Answer] We have and still are supporting the national Syrian-Iraqi Charter. We proceed in this support from the fact that Iraq can make up for Egypt's departure from the Arab force. I believe that the course of events, particularly those pertaining to Syrian-Iraqi unity, are proceeding toward this direction.

[Question] What about the Jordanian-Syrian dialog and about the new working paper that has been prepared after the Palestine National Council (PNC) rejected the first working paper?

[Answer] It is not true that there is a new working paper for the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog. Also it is not true that the PNC rejected the working paper which was presented. However, the PNC has submitted some general rules which do not deviate from what was agreed upon except in formalities. Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Jordan was postponed until after the PNC meetings. The visit is scheduled to take place later this month. During the visit, Qaddumi will draw up the political coordination paper for joint action and introduce the revolution's new representative to Jordan. The new representative is also the director general of the Political Department. He has been chosen because of our feeling of the significance of the relations with Jordan.

[Question] What about the current differences between Fatah and the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFPLP] on which so many reports have recently circulated and which were clearly manifested during the PNC meeting in Damascus?

[Answer] The PNC dealt with many aspects. However, I will talk about them once again. Two months before the convocation of the last PNC meeting, we started our contacts with the Palestinian organizations in order to get acquainted with the Palestinian trends and at the same time to enable the PNC to render successful achievements and work in an attempt to agree on general policy. We all recall the resolutions which were adopted by the 12th and 13th PNC sessions. The DPLFP asked to join the Executive Committee, but two problems arose regarding this request. They were:

1. Membership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the popular struggle front.

2. We had proposed that Fatah should attain the percentage of its basic representation which it had acquired when it first joined the Executive Committee, because the committee, under its present structure, is no more a decisionmaker and all the brothers resort to the secretaries general for important decisions.

We would have liked a stronger representation of Fatah and the other organizations in the Executive Committee. Only the As-Sa'iqah organization responded to us in this respect. In addition to other disputes, a dispute over the dialog with Jordan took place between us and the DPFLP before the last PNC meeting. The DPFLP tried to establish an alliance, which we in Fatah call the alliance of hatred against Fatah. Despite the fact that Nayif Hawatimah and his comrades have adopted some positive stands, lately they assumed a most regrettable, explosive and suspect role when they organized and planned in advance their positions denying Fatah a greater role in the Central Committee and rejecting the issue of dialog with Jordan.

I would like to say here that the reservations Nayif Hawatimah and his front made were unjustified. I would like to ask Nayif Hawatimah why he objected only to Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Jordan and not also to that of brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, when the two visited Jordan during the last conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus? And why didn't he raise his voice in the presence of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi but remained silent when asked to speak?

It seems that what most pained and hurt Nayif Hawatimah were the meetings held among the Syrian-Iraqi-Fatah delegations during the PNC meeting in Damascus, when Fatah came out not only as the backbone of the Palestinian arena but also as its whole structure--this is something which needs no proof. This increased Nayif Hawatimah's hatred. He thought that he had become the "maestro" of the Palestinian arena. He did his best to divide Palestinian ranks, in the same manner he was accustomed to when he was a member of the Arab nationalist movement. However, he forgot that this time he is dealing with Fatah.

In any case, dialog among the Palestinian organizations will continue following the PNC meeting, and we shall work to have the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (George Habash) rejoin the Executive Committee at a suitable time. However, it was necessary to punish this front for acting with a bit of recklessness.

[Question] What about financial support for the occupied West Bank cities?

[Answer] Seventy percent of the support funds for the occupied West Bank cities and the Gaza Strip come from Saudi Arabia. Therefore, we appreciate Saudi Arabia's position and thank it for its support, which enables our people in the occupied territories to stand fast and to continue with their struggle and their confrontation against all the liquidationist solutions offered them by the Israeli ruling clique.

[Question] What about Abu 'Ammar's mediation between Saudi Arabia and the PDRY and between the latter and the YAR?

[Answer] A high-level delegation under 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il will visit Saudi Arabia soon. We believe that all the parties concerned, whether Saudi Arabia or North and South Yemen, are willing to overcome bilateral differences and are ready to open a new page in their relations.

Our concern for mending Arab differences is in fact part of our concern that the Palestinian cause remain the axis of Arab discussions, thought and relations because marginal fires divert attention from the basic problems.

FATAH MEMBER MAHMUD 'ABBAS MAKES STATEMENT IN KUWAIT

NC142000 Doha QNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 14 February--Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that the Palestinian revolution does not expect Israel to recognize it.

On Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement yesterday that the Israeli Government cannot ignore the PLO in future negotiations and the Israeli Government retraction of this statement, Abu Mazin said in an exclusive statement to the QNA correspondent in Kuwait that the Palestinian revolution imposes its existence through its continuing struggle and through the changes in the area--which will eventually compel everybody to recognize it.

On whether a PLO office will be opened in Tehran soon, Abu Mazin said that the PLO has an office there and it only lacks a PLO representative.

Regarding PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Kuwait, Abu Mazin said that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will visit Kuwait soon. He added that Abu 'Ammar was scheduled to tour all the gulf states but his tour was postponed because he had a previous appointment with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Damascus.

As to whether Abu 'Ammar's mediation between Saudi Arabia and Aden has achieved any tangible results, Abu Mazin said that there is no mediation between the Arabs. He emphasized that inter-Arab relations are good, particularly in the Arabian Peninsula, and that what had occurred were small matters which the two sides undoubtedly have overcome.

BAHRAIN

QUEEN ELIZABETH ARRIVES IN BAHRAIN ON OFFICIAL VISIT

JN150952 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0935 GMT 15 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 February--Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and her husband Prince Philip arrived here today aboard their royal yacht Britannia on a 3-day official visit to Bahrain. Queen Elizabeth was accorded an official and popular reception at Salman Port. She was received by Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Defense Minister and Crown Prince Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and several Bahraini officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE SALMAN RECEIVES FATAH ENVOY, PLEDGES SUPPORT

LD131616 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Feb 79, SNA--His Royal Highness Price Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of the Riyadh area and chairman of the Popular Committee for the Care of families of Martyrs and Mujahidin [fighters for a holy cause] of Palestine, received in his office this afternoon Prof Rafiq an-Natshah, member of the Revolutionary Council of Fatah and new representative of the council in the Kingdom.

The meeting was attended by Prof Abu Hisham, member of the Revolutionary Council of Fatah. His Highness Prince Salman welcomed the new representative of Fatah, wished him success in his work and stressed that the Kingdom would further uphold its unswerving position, supporting and assisting the Palestinian revolution, and the Palestinian people in its just struggle to recover its rights and homeland.

PAPER ASSAILS SENATOR CHURCH'S SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD151025 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 11 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Dr Fu'ad 'Abd as-Salam al-Farisi article: "Loyalty: Is It a Means or a Belief?"]

[Excerpts] Recently news agencies reported that Senator Frank Church, the new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, "celebrated" his assumption of the committee chairmanship by delivering a speech not among his constituents in Idaho who elected him, as one would think, but before the Zionist Jewish B'nai Brith Society, the biggest and most influential Zionist society in the United States. This happened last week at the society's base in Florida. Among other things, the senator strongly criticized the foreign policy of President Carter's administration.

We wish that such criticism was constructive. Rather it was a criticism intended to please the Zionists. Anyone who read or heard what Senator Frank Church said would not be blamed if he thought that the speaker was the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Israeli Knesset and not the U.S. Senator. Senator Church said that the U.S. Government must do this and that--all of it to please Israel and insure its safety and security before anything else. Continuing, he said that the "Israeli Government will not accept this situation or those conditions" in a tone that even the Israeli ambassador in Washington would hesitate to use.

There are no two ways to explain Senator Church's behavior. If anything, it shows his desire to please the Zionist lobby in the United States and Israel so that they will support his ambitions for the presidency in 1980. It is noted that in the past 3 weeks Senator Church has made three major statements which are almost identical in their aim: Israel's interest fire and foremost. It is both puzzling and regrettable that a person who is a leading U.S. Senate member should be so single-minded about the achievement of a particular objective regardless of the means by which it is achieved.

We would understand if, for example, a U.S. senator like Jacob Javits defended Israel and its security, since that defense would be understandable, but we really do not understand Senator Church's behavior, especially because the fanaticism, extremism and the means-justify-the-ends attitude of the former are no match for those of the latter.

Loyalty can be only for the country to which one belongs; loyalty cannot be for two countries simultaneously. In other words, loyalty cannot be dual or two-sided. The loyalty of an American citizen should be first and foremost to the United States. Anything to the contrary is incomprehensible.

MEDIATION EFFORTS BETWEEN SAUDIS, PDRY REPORTED

LD141144 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM of Kuwait today writes that three Arab countries, Kuwait, Iraq and Syria, are exerting efforts, which it describes as parallel, to overcome the differences between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its neighbor South Yemen. Recently there have been reports about whether mediation efforts by the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose head Yasir 'Arafat paid visits to both Saudi Arabia and South Yemen last week. The Kuwaiti paper points out that the Kuwaiti reconciliation efforts have been going on since the Arab League Council decided last summer to freeze diplomatic and economic relations with Democratic Yemen after being accused of being behind the assassination of former North Yemeni President Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghamshi last June. It writes that both Syria and Iraq recently took part in these efforts. It goes on to add that this participation took the form of separate visits by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Iraqi Interior Minister 'Izzat Ibrahim to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

UAE

PRESIDENT ZAYID RECEIVES PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS

JN131718 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1650 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 13 February--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received in Al-Maqah Palace in Al-'Ayn this evening Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), member of the Fatah Executive Committee, who was accompanied by Ribhi 'Awad, PLO representative to the UAE.

The situation in the Arab area in general and the Palestinian issue in particular were discussed at the meeting.

PETROLEUM MINISTER 'UTAYBAH DEPARTS FOR QATAR

JN131835 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 February--Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, left Abu Dhabi for Doha this evening on a short visit to Qatar for consultations with His Highness Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, aimed at coordinating oil policies between the two countries.

Prior to his departure, Dr al-'Utaybah stated that the visit is an extension of the first tour he made at the beginning of this week of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar in order to coordinate between the stands of the UAE and Qatar on the petroleum industry in light of the new circumstances and changes that have taken place recently in the oil market.

Dr al-'Utaybah said that the oil companies have exploited the prevailing state of affairs to make huge profits, particularly from the developing and oil-consuming countries, by putting prices extremely high. He said that this matter should be tackled by all the OPEC member states. No party should be allowed to exploit the unusual circumstances of the petroleum industry by exploiting the developing countries which are in dire need of the support of the oil-producing and industrial countries.

Dr al-'Utaybah is scheduled to return from Qatar this evening.

Returns, Makes Statement

JN131838 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1740 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 February--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, returned home this evening from Doha following a 2-hour visit to Qatar.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, the minister said that he had conveyed the greetings of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, to His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar. He added that the talks he held with Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, were very successful and fruitful. The talks, he said, dealt with the fields and activities of the petroleum industry and the circumstances it is passing through as well as the coordination of the two countries' oil policies in light of these circumstances.

YEMEN--PDRY

ADEN: N. YEMEN FRONT CLAIMS LOSSES AGAINST YAR

LD142252 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Text] The command of the revolutionary people's forces of the Democratic National Front, in the northern part of the homeland, has announced that its forces have carried out heavy attacks on the positions of the hired forces of the Sana'a regime in Qalat al-Mansurah and adjacent areas. A military communique issued by the command of the peoples' forces adds that the San'a' regime's forces suffered heavy losses and that these new attacks are part of the intensification of attacks by people's forces in (?Al-Hujariyyah) area during the past 3 days.

YSP OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET DEVELOPMENT ROLE

LD142301 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, has said that the last 10 years, which have witnessed the development of relations between Democratic Yemen and the friendly Soviet Union in all fields, have taught us how to rely, in the way of socialist development, on the support and firm, principled backing of friends in the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

In his speech at a ceremony last night on the premises of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the technical and economic cooperation agreement between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union, brother Anis Hasan Yahya expressed high appreciation, in the name of the party and state, for the Soviet Union's stand on the side of our people in support of their national sovereignty, thus enabling them to realize their ambitions for development in the social and economic fields.

He said this stand truly reflects the developing relations between the people of Democratic Yemen and the peoples of the socialist countries, and the Soviet Union in particular. He confirmed that relations between the two friendly countries would undergo great development after the establishment of the YSP in all fields.

This point was also stressed by the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Aden, Feliz Fedotov, in a speech at the ceremony. He said that relations between the two countries would witness considerable improvement. He announced that the CPSU Central Committee would work for the future promotion of these relations in the interest of the two friendly countries.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AKHBAR AL-YAWM

JN092156 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Feb 79 JN

[Text of interview granted by YAR President 'Ali' 'Abdallah Salih to the Cairo newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM; place and date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: The remarkable popular support for your courageous leadership in the aftermath of the assassination of the late president Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi is admired and appreciated by observers. It is also a basic guarantee to successfully confront the plot against Yemen.

I would like Your Excellency to explain the following: 1) What are the facts which have become evident to Your Excellency so far about the dimensionsof this plot, particularly since it has not achieved its goals? 2) Is the plotting against Yemen continuing and what are the objectives of this plotting? What are the forces behind this plotting and what is the guarantee for the continued confrontation of this plotting? 3) What are the most prominent lessons learned from foiling the abortive plotting against Yemen? 4) After foiling this plot, what are the most prominent and urgent issues which Your Excellency is paying attention to in order to secure stability for the fraternal people of Yemen?

Answer: What you have said is true. The support given me by the brother citizens and the armed and security forces has been essential in enabling me to shoulder the responsibility I am destined to carry out. I thank God he has enabled me to do so.

As for the abortive plot which took place on the morning of 15 October, it is enough to say that we foiled this plot in 45 minutes while it was still in the embryonic stage. This is an indication of the strength of our position and the cohesion of the people with their leadership. We were able to arrest the major figures involved in the plot. Most of them were referred to the court, and justice issued its fair and legal sentences against them. The sentences were carried out soon after their issuance. May God forgive the brethren who were behind this plot.

The plotting against our patriotic and pan-Arab regime will continue as long as we refuse to be dragged into any of the disputing international blocs, because through our independence, we are preventing the implementation of the suspect international designs of these disputing international blocs.

You realize that the northern part of our country, in view of its location, manpower and cultural weight in the area, constitutes a security barrier for other states in the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf. This impedes the implementation of the international designs against these states which are a basic target in view of their oil resources. We greatly hope that our other brethren will understand the significance of our role and the ploys concocted against us because of this role. Nevertheless, our people are always capable of confronting and foiling all foreign plots.

As for the urgent questions which we pay attention to in order to secure stability for our people and country, I would like to tell you that we are concentrating our efforts on the questions of development and raising the standard of living of the citizens and improving their conditions. We are also paying increasing attention to the question of the political and ideological awakening of our people in order to deny our enemies the opportunity to exploit the political and ideological vacuum and infiltrate the minds and emotions of our citizens.

Question: The Aden government is carrying out subversive acts and is training clandestine cells highly competent in the art of subversion on the northern borders. What specifically is the objective behind this design and what is its effect on your persistent efforts to consolidate the unity of Yemeni soil?

Answer: The fascist, corrupt regime in Aden senses the danger to it by our development and success in various fields. Therefore, this regime is exporting saboteurs and instruments of subversion to our northern part in order to curb our progress. Nevertheless, it has failed to achieve its lowly objectives because all our citizens reject this regime and support ours, because they can see for themselves the progress and achievements we are accomplishing. Furthermore, as you know, the Aden regime is an agent regime which is serving as an instrument in the implementation of the game of the dangerous international power struggle. This regime is seeking to make all our country a field for this power struggle. Nevertheless, all the actions carried out by the hireling rulers of Aden, who are traitors to the cause of their people, nation and religion, will not make us stop calling for the unity of the two parts of our country in one Arab, Muslim state based on just democratic foundations.

Our one Yemeni people, who toppled the imam's regime in the north and expelled imperialism from the south, is capable of dictating their will in achieving unity through their persistent and continuous struggle.

Question: The strategy of certain big powers regarding the Yemeni area and other neighboring areas is based on trying to transform this strategic part of the Arab homeland into an arena of international struggle, to cause the attrition of the resources and capabilities of the Arab homeland, to cordon off the oil sources, and to control the passages and straits, and consequently to control the international navigation traffic to score military and economic gains. What I would like Your Excellency to explain is: 1) How does Your Excellency view the dimensions of this danger and the means to cope with it? 2) What is Aden's suspect role in implementing this design? 3) What are the means necessary to stand united in rank in the face of this imminent danger?

Answer: I have discussed the danger of the extension of the game of the international power struggle to the two parts of our country and to our regional waters and waterways. However, what I can say in reply to your question is that on our part, we will do our best to prevent this from happening [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, we want our brethren to realize the dimensions of the plots whose target is our country in the initial phase and the fraternal countries in the area in the second phase. [words indistinct]

As for Aden's suspect role in implementing this dangerous design aimed against our country in particular and the area in general, I do not think there is anyone who does not understand it; therefore, it needs no explanation. The agent regime in the south is a full accomplice in this design against us. To enable the area's states in particular and the fraternal Arab countries in general confront this design, a meeting embracing the leaders of the states of the area is necessary. It also requires a meeting of the leaders of the whole Arab homeland to approve an Arab working strategy to cope with the international designs aimed at controlling the resources of the peoples of the area, subjugating these peoples to foreign domination, and isolating them from the rest of the parts of the Arab homeland.

Question: Certain forces are trying to achieve ambitions in the Horn of Africa and the gulf and other areas [words indistinct] in preparation for imposing foreign domination. What should be, in Your Excellency's view, the urgent Arab responsibility to confront these forces?

Answer: Coping with all the foreign dangers to the area is a pan-Arab responsibility not restricted to the YAR, but should be shouldered by all the Arab states in the area. This area and all the Arab countries will remain a target of foreign plots as long as the Arabs remain divided and incapable of mobilizing their resources to build a unified Arab force which can impose the will of our nation and repulse the threats to the Arab countries. I hope that all Arab leaders will understand the dangers which threaten their countries and peoples and consequently confront them.

Question: The will of the Yemeni people has won victory and the attempted coup last October was foiled. The Yemeni people proved that no foreign forces can dominate their national will regardless of the strength of these forces. What is Your Excellency's comment on this attempt?

Answer: The only thing I can say is that our Yemeni people, through their patriotic and national awareness, will continue to be able to foil all foreign plots regardless of how big these plots are. [passage indistinct]

Question: Mr President, it is certain that San'a' is the first line of defense of the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf states against the increasing ambitions in the Red Sea area. What do you propose regarding the protection of the Red Sea, particularly regarding the littoral states?

Answer: Our views on this question are known, namely, that there should be unified action with the participation of all the Red Sea littoral states so that the Red Sea can remain an area of security and peace.

Question: With your customary courage, you have supported the efforts exerted for a just and honorable solution to the Middle East issue? Your Excellency, would you clarify your viewpoint on the issue of peace, particularly as Egypt has affirmed that it is struggling for a just peace to liberate the land and restore the usurped Palestinian rights and has insisted that the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the cancellation of Israeli military rule should run parallel to [words indistinct]?

Answer: We are against any attempt to isolate Egypt from its sister states, given its demographic and strategic importance. It makes up (?one third) of the Arab nation. No one can deny the many sacrifices it has offered over the many [words indistinct] and difficulties for the Arab nation's issues. However, we have not supported the Camp David agreement nor have we [words indistinct] because we prefer to wait until matters crystallize. As you know, it is the outcome that counts.

Question: The Egyptian people are looking forward to Your Excellency's visit to their country. When will you respond to this wish? How do you view current Yemeni-Egyptian relations?

Answer: We would like to strengthen, develop and consolidate our country's relations with Egypt. We feel appreciation for Egypt. As for my visit to Egypt, it will be made when deemed necessary or when circumstances permit.

Question: The United National Front of Southern Yemen has declared that it considers Your Excellency the president of all the Yemeni people and your country the sole legitimate representative of all Yemen. Furthermore, the Yemeni unity force in three districts of the southern part have adopted a similar stand. What is Your Excellency's comment on this and what is your role in backing the forces struggling against the regime in Aden?

Answer: I thank my brothers in the southern part for their trust in me and for their support for our government, considering us the legitimate leadership of all of Yemen. I am very proud of this and look forward in the future to seeing all our Yemeni land as one state. This is certainly coming and soon, with God's permission, because the peoples' will cannot be defeated and this is the will of our entire people. (?Although) we do not extend aid to our fraternal strugglers in the south, we consider them to be citizens of the northern part, enjoying full rights.

Our lack of aid to the revolutionaries fighting against the treasonous and criminal clique ruling the southern part does not mean that we do not bless their revolution. It only means that we do not want to intervene in the south's affairs due to our faith in our brothers' ability to impose their will, despite the protection that the agent regime enjoys from foreign and alien forces.

Question: Your Excellency, you are following up the achievements of the 5-year plan and calling for further efforts in implementing development projects. Would Your Excellency shed some light on the development objectives in Yemen?

Answer: Our interest in the 5-year plan embodies the interest of all the Yemeni people in this plan, for it represents our people's aspirations. The successes achieved to date in implementing this plan lead me to express optimism regarding the possibility of implementing the other projects in the plan. We have [word indistinct] some agricultural projects. We have also paved thousands of kilometers of roads. We have begun to implement the electricity power project, which will have a 120,000 kw capacity. Water and sewer systems in five cities, including the capital, are currently being installed. We shall also begin implementing the 'Amran (?steel) project, with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons. Another cement plant with the same capacity will be established in the (?Mahraq) area on the road between Ta'izz and (?Mahrab). We are also continuing our implementation of the Al-Hudaydah International Airport and other projects. Foremost are the expansion of color television coverage and the introduction of an automatic telephone network among the cities.

Question: What are the most urgent issues facing Your Excellency on the local, Arab and international levels?

Answer: On the local level, the most urgent issue is the solution of the housing and inflation problems. On the Arab level, the most urgent issue is that of restoring Arab solidarity to its level during the 1973 October War. On the international level, it is the peace issue, currently exposed to many dangers as a result of the escalating struggle between the two superpowers.

Question: Your Excellency, how do you view Yemen's future in light of the current stability it enjoys?

Answer: We look to the future with optimism and hope. We are fully confident that if we continue on the road of development at our present growth rate our country will become a modern and prosperous state, fit for comparison with any of the modern developing states.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN IRAN 15 FEB

NC150750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 15 Feb 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 15 February--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR comments on the serious phase which Iran is currently facing. It notes in this respect Khomeyni's warning to the Iranian people not to allow enemies to infiltrate their ranks and exploit the use of arms, a factor which now prevails in Iran. The paper adds that the groups in Iran using arms as an instrument to create chaos, division and rancor are communists or leftist fedayeen who, on the pretext that the revolution is not over, reject Khomeyni's appeal to hand over their arms.

AL-AKHBAR says: This clearly means that the communists are working for themselves and are using all their power to turn the course of the Iranian revolution in favor of their own ambitions and aims.

The paper points out that the support accorded Khomeyni by these groups was only a phase and was not in support of an Islamic government. In order to attain their real objectives they did not give the new government any time to settle in lest they would miss this opportunity. The paper expects a widening of the confrontation and struggle between the new Iranian Government and the armed communist groups.

AL-AKHBAR concludes its commentary by expressing the hope that Iran will be an independent and stable state in which the Iranian people will enjoy freedom and dignity, run their own affairs and interests, benefit from their country's resources free from any domination and suspect ambitions and find the right path to progress and worthy position among the nations.

BELGIUM ASSERTS SUPPORT FOR EGYPT'S PEACE EFFORTS

NC142050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Brussels, 14 February--Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simnet has emphasized that Belgian diplomacy is fully prepared to make every possible contribution to consolidating Egypt's peace efforts, through Belgium's relations either with the United States or with the European community.

During his meeting with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, the Belgian foreign minister asserted that the European communist will play an effective role in bolstering the Egyptian economy after peace is achieved.

DR BUTRUS GHALI ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI NEGOTIATIONS

NC142019 Cairo Domestic Service in Arbic 1830 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has said that the real dispute between Egypt and Israel does not concern mere words or articles. Dr Ghali added that the real dispute between us concerns yes or no regarding a recognition of the Palestinian reality.

Speaking at the Royal Institute for Foreign Relations, Dr Butrus Ghali, who is currently visiting Belgium, said that ever since negotiations between Egypt and Israel began, there have always been two documents: the first related to Egypt and Israel concerning the Sinai and the second related to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Dr Ghali added that the Egyptian negotiator was being logical when he demanded the same thing at Camp David and thus attained two agreements: one agreement between Egypt and Israel and the other agreement relating to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr Ghali's lecture was attended by a large number of the diplomatic corps, Belgian foreign ministry personnel, several political personalities and staff from Belgian universities. During this lecture, Dr Ghali affirmed that it is not true that Egypt is submitting new demands. He added that what Egypt is demanding is what was started at Ismailia; namely the two agreements which take into consideration the same two documents which were submitted by the Egyptian negotiator at the very beginning of the talks.

Reaction to Dayan's PLO Remarks

NC142055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] Brussels, 14 February--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali held a press conference at the International Press Center in Brussels this afternoon.

Replying to a question about Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement on recognition of the Palestinian reality, Dr Ghali said: If this statement is true, it is a realistic and positive trend and will help overcome many obstacles, because the Palestinian question is undoubtedly the cornerstone in the comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem. Asked his opinion about the future of the Middle East peace negotiations and the existing obstacles to peace, Dr Ghali said: Our method is more negotiations and more patience.

On the possibility of reaching a solution soon, Dr Ghali said: I believe in the dynamism of negotiations. However, we are aware that 30 years of conflict cannot lead to a quick solution. As far as the Egyptian side is concerned, we are prepared to exercise patience.

In his reply to a question about whether the PLO accepts peace, Dr Ghali explained that what will prompt the PLO to cooperate is the achievement of the complementary agreement on the future of the West Bank and Gaza, the Palestinians playing their role and the termination of Israeli military rule.

The minister of state for foreign affairs will leave Brussels for Geneva this evening after concluding an official visit to Belgium.

Departs Brussels, Arrives Geneva

NC142251 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Geneva, 14 February--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in Geneva from Brussels tonight after concluding an official visit to Belgium, which began last Sunday.

Dr Ghali will meet with UN Human Rights Committee officials tomorrow.

SADDAM HUSAYN ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN, UNITED STATES

JN141256 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 14 February--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, has described the unity between Iraq and Syria as a revolution. He added that this unity is not a system; rather, it is the principal part of the entire Arab revolution.

This is contained in an interview Saddam Husayn granted to the weekly magazine ALIF BA' published today.

Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraq has no aims in Iran and that it is not its task to intervene in the struggle. He added that Iraq will support whatever the Iranian people decide. Iraq supports whatever expresses the national interests of the Iranian people.

Saddam Husayn said that Iraq is anxious to deal on a sound basis with the choice of the Iranian people in a manner that would achieve the interests of the area's peoples and that would preserve their security and the ties of historical relations. This must be done on the basis of nonintervention in domestic affairs and respect for each other's sovereignty. He stressed that the people's future cannot be determined on the basis of foreign intervention, but must be shaped from within on the basis of independence and freedom.

The vice chairman said: A regime which does not support the enemy against us and does not intervene in our affairs, and whose world policy corresponds to the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi people, will certainly receive our respect and appreciation. He added: Our appraisal of the sides is dependent on our concepts and policies within the framework of the nonalined movement.

Saddam Husayn said that Iraq does not wish to exploit the changes in the oil markets following the events in Iran. He said the balance has been tipped in favor of the oil-producing countries because of the increased demand for this commodity. What has happened in the oil markets supports Iraq's position at the OPEC meetings.

Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraq's policies are connected with the Arab nation's pan-Arab interests and with Iraqi national interests. He said that if these interests can be promoted by restoring relations between Iraq and the United States, then Iraq will restore these relations without hesitation or middlemen.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM FAR EAST

JN141722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 14 February--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the delegation accompanying him returned here this evening at the end of an 8-day tour that included Malaysia, Singapore and Afghanistan. Hammadi said that the tour had been successful. During the tour he explained Iraq's stand on the Arab issues, particularly the importance of the ninth Arab summit conference and the unity relations between fraternal Iraq and Syria.

Dr Hammadi said: During the talks the Iraqi delegation discussed with officials of these countries Iraq's concern to develop relations with them on the basis of mutual interests, nonintervention in internal affairs and adherence to the nonalined principles.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that he exchanged views on ways to strengthen the nonalined movement and bring success to the coming conference of the nonalined countries scheduled to convene in Cuba next year. He also exchanged views with these countries on issues of common interest, particularly the situation in Southeast Asia. He said the delegation stressed the need to increase contacts between Iraq and these countries.

Official invitations were extended to the foreign ministers of these countries to visit Iraq.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PLANNING MINISTER

JN141527 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 14 February--'Adnan Husayn Hamdani, Revolution Command Council member and planning minister, this morning met with A.C.S. Hameed, Sri Lanka foreign minister. The discussion during the meeting centered on ways to develop the relations between Iraq and Sri Lanka in the service of the two friendly countries. The Sri Lanka minister arrived in Baghdad today.

Meets Vice President

JN151047 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1013 GMT 15 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 February--Today Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf received Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, which was attended by Iraqi Ambassador to Colombo 'Abduh Dayri [name as received], the two sides discussed their developing bilateral relations. Earlier today the Sri Lanka foreign minister met with Transport Minister Mukarram Jamal Talarrani.

BAGHDAD VOP REFUTES POSSIBLE U.S.-PALESTINIAN DIALOG

JN150709 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, masses of our struggling Arab nation, those who speak of the possibility of a Palestinian dialog with U.S. imperialism have overlooked the fact that our people insist on resisting imperialism and that the friendly Iranian people's revolution and its destruction of the strongest imperialist stronghold in the area reinforce and nurture this insistence. Thus the Palestinians who are searching for ways to engage in dialog with U.S. imperialism are distorting our people's struggle and are damaging the struggle of the friendly peoples fighting against imperialism. Meanwhile, these Palestinians are lauding the so-called support of the reactionary regimes of steadfastness in the occupied homeland. At the same time, one of the strongest imperialist bastions and stooges--the shah's regime--has collapsed. Nevertheless, the oil-producing countries' reactionary leaders are preparing to go to Washington and are receiving the U.S. secretary of defense with the highest honors.

The armed Palestinian revolution is absolved of any stand denying its principles and goals of struggle. It is a revolution in support of the revolutionary masses, whether in Iran or in countries dominated by the reactionaries, such as Egypt and others. The Palestinian revolution has principled contradictions with U.S. imperialism and will struggle against this imperialism and against the Zionist enemy. Thus there can be no dialog with these people except that of arms, the language of the constant struggle in Palestine and on other fronts, in cohesion with the Arab revolutionary forces and the patriotic regimes, against the reactionary regimes and forces.

This principled stand is being distorted by the political hypocrisy of certain Palestinian figures who would like to engage in bargaining. They seek to consolidate relations with the Egyptian regime and continue to throw themselves in the laps of the Arab reactionaries. That which has happened to U.S. imperialism in Iran will also occur in our greater Arab homeland. The masses will fight U.S. imperialism with all they possess and will confront the agents and stooges of U.S. imperialism until the end. These agents and stooges must realize that the masses are capable of defeating them.

The ambassador of the shah's regime in Morocco has said that he does not know what is going on in his country. This applies to all reactionaries who do not know what is really happening in their countries. When the hour of salvation comes, the masses will destroy their enemies, and the reactionaries will have no time to think.

We would like to assure U.S. imperialism that any voice accepting dialog with it is a deviant voice. The voice of our nation's masses is just as loud as the Iranian masses' voice. We have enough fire to burn imperialism, just as its embassies were burned in Iran.

BAGHDAD VOP CALLS FOR 'GENUINE PALESTINIAN UNITY'

JN132106 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Can a political force support national unity and hegemony, as well as presumptuousness and unilateral action at the same time? Can such a force support the revolution and the enemies of the revolution? Can such a force take pride in its ability to establish friendly and cooperative relations with progressive as well as reactionary forces?

The Palestinian settlement line supports all these in varying forms. It support national unity in words but not in deeds. It persists in unilateral action and hegemony in leading national action. We are not levelling false accusations but recalling to mind its practices and stands at the recent session of the Palestine National Council.

This line and its symbols talk about the Palestinian revolution and consider themselves faithful and loyal to the revolution. They consider the sacrifices of the revolution and the martyrs as a banknote to be used in the markets of bargaining and negotiation. At the same time, they establish the closest ties with reactionary quarters and forces. One of these symbols recently went so far as to claim--from atop one of the reactionary oil rostrums--that there is no backing and support for the Palestinian revolution's continuation except for the reactionary oil support.

Is this true? We leave judgment to the masses who have been scorched by the fire of reaction in several Arab arenas. We will let the reactionary reality answer--this reality which is now moving as the sharpest weapon in the hands of U.S. imperialism, guarding its Zionist protege, safeguarding its interests, seeking to purchase its bloody and aggressive war machine, receiving its envoys daily, and conspiring against all the Arab nationalist and progressive forces and regimes.

The settlement line's establishment of suspect relations with reactionary quarters does not bring honor to any of our revolutionaries or masses. The establishment of a relationship with Arab or international progressive quarters built on political deception and hypocrisy does not bring us honor either. Clarity in relations is required and is a must. The severance of ties with reactionary regimes and quarters is a basic factor for the fortification of the revolution against the designs and conspiracies of these quarters. Having the symbols of this settlement as ambassadors and charges d'affaires in these quarters has inflicted and is inflicting heavy losses on our revolution and cause.

These points have been and continue to be the most prominent obstacles which have impeded national unity, because they harm the essence of the revolution's political line and the essence of the ideological line which expresses the will of the persecuted masses.

Therefore, the problem is not that certain Palestinian forces are demanding leadership posts, as the settlement line is alleging. Moreover, the problem is not that of concern for the independence of the Palestinian decision, as the reactionaries claim. The unanimity of the national Palestinian decision is the guarantee of its patriotism and democracy. The independence of the decision, in the opinion of the bargainers, lies in deriving it from the inspirations of reactionary schemes and capitulatory trends.

The revolutionaries and strugglers will continue to resist this. They will continue to open their fire on the enemy and confront the machinations of the reactionary and U.S. imperialist enemy. They will continue to be committed to deepening Arab awareness toward genuine Palestinian national unity--the unity of rifles, the defender of the decision, the upholder of representational action, and the perpetuator of struggle and resistance.

PDRY SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBER LEAVES BAGHDAD FOLLOWING VISIT

JN151402 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 15 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 February--Sultan ad-Dush, member of the Socialist Party Central Committee and secretary general of the PDRY Worker Union, left Baghdad today following a 5-day visit to Iraq.

While in Baghdad, ad-Dush held talks with several Iraqi officials at the workers union and signed a protocol for further development of bilateral cooperation.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES; MESSAGE FOR KING HUSAYN

JN141634 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Amman this evening on a brief visit to Jordan.

In a statement upon his arrival at Amman Airport, his highness said that he will convey a message to His Majesty King Husayn from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on current Arab issues within the framework of the continuing consultations between their two majesties.

Welcoming Prince Sa'ud at Amman Airport were Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, the Saudi ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff.

Leaves 14 Feb

JN150756 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Saudi Minister of Foreign Affairs His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Amman yesterday evening after a brief visit to Jordan during which he conveyed a message to His Majesty King Husayn from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was seen off by chief of the Royal Hashemite Court His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-'Hamid Sharaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and the Saudi ambassador and embassy staff in Amman.

IRANIAN EMBASSY IN AMMAN DECLARES ALLEGIANCE TO KHOMEYNI

JN131219 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Amman today issued a statement in which it announced that the entire embassy staff had declared their support and loyalty to the Iranian people's Islamic revolution under the leadership of His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The statement, which the embassy released to JNA, says: The members of the staff of the Iranian Embassy declare their complete solidarity with Mehdi Bazargan, the first prime minister of the government of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON IRANIAN DEVELOPMENTS

JN120641 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "With the Will of the Iranian People," the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: There is no doubt that the Arab people and the Islamic peoples everywhere have followed the development of events in Tehran with exhilaration, hoping that the fraternal Iranian people will carry out their will in establishing the bases of stability in their country, controlling the means of power and wealth that are abundant in their homeland, determining their own destiny and taking their appropriate place among the nations of this region and of the world.

The paper adds: Yesterday's reports have confirmed that the Iranian people, who have sacrificed, suffered and shed a great deal of blood, have set foot on the threshold of stability. But a firm foothold and the establishment of continuity and permanence still require astuteness, self-restraint and insistence on the rule of law and order, so that the people can properly utilize their enormous resources in all walks of life.

AD-DUSTUR ON ISLAMIC NATURE OF KHOMEYNI'S REVOLUTION

[From the press review]

[Text] In a long editorial entitled "Khomeyni's Revolution in the Face of Challenges," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR comments on the Iranian situation following the assumption of power by Khomeyni and his supporters. The paper deals with the new situation in Iran, its principles, aims and the reactions it has evoked. The paper says: The problem of the Iranian revolution is that it is Islamic and lacks a model for comparison. This is a unique problem that no revolution in the Islamic world's modern history has encountered.

The Islamic nature of the Iranian revolution imposes great responsibilities upon it, for any mistakes or sins will bear on Islam itself rather than just on Ayatollah Khomeyni and his supporters. The success of this revolution will be a success for the experiment of Islamic rule. For this reason, whether a failure or success, this revolution will have far-reaching consequences for the future of the world's Muslim people. The paper states that this revolution lacks a model because it is unusual among the prevailing concepts of this age.

The paper then discusses what is required of Khomeyni's new regime if he is to face the challenges confronting his Islamic movement and reassure the people, in light of various reactions. It also states that this Islamic model, more than any other, is in harmony with the spirit of this time, with progress and with respect for human rights.

AR-RA'Y, AL-AKHBAR ON HUSAYN'S CABLE TO KHOMEYNI

JN141337 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Greater Jihad in Iran," newspaper AR-RA'Y writes: His Majesty King Husayn's cable to Ayatollah Khomeyni expresses good wishes to the fraternal Iranian people. The cable also expresses the hope that Iran, under its new regime, will fulfill its great role in the Islamic nation's march toward its noble objectives--objectives aimed at marshalling its resources and building its strength so as to regain its sanctities and rights, strengthen its culture and values and participate in the building of the Islamic culture.

AL-AKHBAR writes the following comment headlined "To Khomeyni." It says that King Husayn's message to Ayatollah Khomeyni yesterday expresses the official and popular Jordanian position and is very significant. Since the beginning Jordan's relations with Iran and the other Islamic countries have been built on Jordan's strong belief in the unity of the Islamic nation no matter what the prevelant political trends in the various countries. This is because what binds the Islamic nation is deep and strong and can resist changes. Jordan overlooks Palestine where territories are usurped and sanctities and values of justice are violated.

Jordan has always adopted a spiritual and material Islamic depth. It also believes that the fate of this nation must be demonstrated and restored in the struggle of justice against oppression. Therefore, Jordan has always acted in accordance with the size of this Islamic depth and its promising resources.

AL-AKHBAR ASSAILS U.S. REACTION TO ISRAELI 'TORTURE'

JN101021 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 Feb 79 pp 1, 13 JN

[Editorial: "Human Rights in the Occupied Territories"]

[Text] After some 30 years or more, the United States has suddenly discovered that Israel is violating the human rights of the Palestinian people, who are struggling against a usurper that occupied the land of their fathers and grandfathers. The United States has also discovered that the Israeli occupation authorities are practicing the most barbaric torture against Arab prisoners who, in most cases, are detained on suspicion. The charge, of course, is resisting the occupation.

The "late" American reaction to this discovery is not even in line with slogans raised by the new U.S. administration, stressing the United States' deep interest in preserving human rights all over the world. Nor does the U.S. reaction to this discovery fit with the way it reacted toward the alleged human rights violations in the Soviet Union, when it moved heaven and earth for purely political reasons.

The U.S. reaction this time is completely different. Not only did the United States remain silent, but it also removed Alexandra Johnson from her post at the U.S. Consulate in occupied Jerusalem as punishment for what she has reported about the Israeli practices. Alexandra presented reports and furnished unmistakable and repeated proof that the Israeli authorities are practicing intentional torture of Arab prisoners. This is in addition to demolishing houses, expelling Arab citizens, confiscating Arab land etc. The U.S. administration received several similar reports on the subject earlier from various committees and circles before finally receiving the Jerusalem consulate report. Despite this, the U.S. administration remained silent; hence it is quite natural that Israel is still occupying Arab land and violating human rights. It is also natural that the barbaric Israeli practices are blessed and supported by the United States. We say that by condoning human rights violations the United States is definitely participating in this crime.

AD-DUSTUR REJECTS DAYAN'S REMARKS ON PLO

JN141331 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the statements by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan--statements describing the PLO as an important factor that cannot be ignored in discussing the question of refugees--AD-DUSTUR rejects Dayan's statements and says that the issue is not one of refugees, but one of self-determination. The paper explains the statements as being an attempt to mislead the world public regarding Israel's flexibility toward the PLO.

The paper adds that it is incumbent upon the Arabs to confront this attempt and to concert their efforts to expose and thwart it on the international level.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON DEPLOYMENT OF UN, LEBANESE FORCES

NC141250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] On the basis of information available to them, political observers today expressed the belief that the talks held during the past 2 days with UN envoy Brian Urquhart resulted in agreement on a joint program for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 444 and for deployment of UN and Lebanese military forces in southern Lebanon. UN Security Council Resolution 425 defines southern Lebanon as the area of operations for the UN forces.

These sources said that the deployment is inevitable. Agreement was reached in principle on the details for the entry of the Lebanese party into the south. The entry of the Lebanese Army into the south will take place via the coastal road.

The observers also believe that implementation of this program depends on the Israeli position, which the assistant UN secretary general will try to clarify in his talks with the Israeli officials today. The local difficulties, which could have constituted an obstacle in the way of the implementation of this program, have to a large extent been overcome, particularly after the favorable stand taken by the Palestinian resistance and after Syria's position of not objecting which was conveyed to the Lebanese Government.

SARKIS CHAIRS WORKING MEETINGS, CABINET SESSION

NC141524 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] The situation in the south and the broad lines for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions in the area in coordination between the Lebanese Government and the United Nations were the major subjects discussed in the cabinet's weekly session today and in the working meetings held at the presidential palace today. An assessment of the results of the UN envoy's mission to Lebanon was also made in these meetings.

President Ilyas Sarkis held a working meeting at 1000 today attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. Defense Minister and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri joined the meeting at 1040.

Earlier, President Sarkis held a meeting with Arab Deterrent Forces commander Col Sami al-Khatib at 0900 today.

At 1130 today, President Sarkis chaired the cabinet's weekly session. The session was attended by the prime minister and the ministers.

During the working meetings and the cabinet session an assessment was made of the results of the talks which were held between Lebanese officials and the Assistant UN Secretary General for Political Affairs Mr Brian Urquhart who was sent to Lebanon by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim on a mission pertaining to the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions in the south. The discussion also dealt with the latest developments in the general situation in the country, particularly in the south, and security developments.

Butrus, Musayki Make Statements

NC141530 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] The Cabinet session, which was held today under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis and in the presence of Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers, continued until 1345.

After the meeting Cabinet Secretary General Dr 'Umar Musayki made the following statement:

The Cabinet discussions focused on general conditions in the country in the light of current developments and present circumstances. The Cabinet heard a report from Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, who reviewed the results of the talks held between Assistant UN Secretary General Urquhart and the Lebanese authorities. These talks focused in particular on the situation in the south and the necessary means to implement the UN Security Council resolutions and to enforce Lebanese authority and consolidate the official presence in the south, as well as to reactivate public utilities and administrations there.

The Cabinet then heard a report from Defense Minister and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri, who reviewed the results of the official visit he made to Damascus and his meeting with Syrian officials.

The Cabinet also took note of the text of the cable of congratulations which Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss sent to Dr Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of Iran, which expressed best wishes for success for the Iran Government in this historic period of the struggle of the Iranian people and Lebanon's interest in strengthening the existing relations and ties between the Iranian and Lebanese peoples for the benefit of Lebanon, Iran and the whole area.

After the meeting, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus was asked whether Lebanon has recognized the new regime in Iran. He replied: Ever since its independence, Lebanon has maintained that recognition continues regardless of a change of the ruling council or even the state regime. In this case, Lebanon congratulates the new regime and wishes it success. This is considered tantamount to continuing its international relations with it and continuing its recognition of the state [ad-dawlah]. This is what happened with regard to friendly Iran.

Minister Butrus was asked: There is no doubt that a comprehensive evaluation was made in the Cabinet session today of the talks which the UN envoy, Mr Urquhart, conducted with the Lebanese officials. How dows the picture look to you after this evaluation?

He replied: I read the statement which Mr Urquhart made at the Beirut airport prior to his departure from Lebanon. It seemed to me that he was reserved in his statements until he is able to form a complete picture of the issues and brief the UN secretary general on the results of his mission. This prompts me, in turn, to be reserved also, at least now with regard to the results of the visit. However, I can affirm that there is no contradiction in views and vision between the United Nations and the Lebanese Government regarding the objectives which must be achieved and which the UN Security Council approved in Resolution Nos 425, 426 and 444.

There are difficulties in the field regarding full implementation, which you all know about. The United Nations and Lebanon are anxious to overcome these difficulties by all available and possible means, and they are exerting every effort for this purpose.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAN, LEBANON

JN150732 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 14 February--The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has welcomed the Iranian revolution's triumph and has called on all Arab national and progressive forces to support this revolution, which it said opens wide horizons for the Arab struggle.

The Lebanese Nationalist Movement described the events in Iran as among the most tremendous contemporary world events, constituting a turning point in the march of the entire world liberation movement.

In a statement issued here this evening, the movement called for a popular march in Beirut next Sunday as an expression of the Lebanese masses' support for the Iranian revolution.

It has been learned that a delegation representing the Lebanese Nationalist Movement will leave for the Iranian capital shortly to offer congratulations on the revolution's victory.

Referring to the mission of UN envoy to Lebanon Brian Urquhart and the announcement made by the Lebanese Government on its intention to send a Lebanese Army unit to the south, the statement stressed that the proper way to deal with the south's issue initially requires a decisive official stand toward Sa'd Haddad's forces and the rightwing militias in the south and a statement of verifying these forces' organic connection with the Zionist enemy. This should then be followed by a timetable by which the United Nations can enforce the withdrawal of the enemy and its allies from the border strip.

The statement reaffirmed the nationalist movement's rejection of the idea of entrusting any security task to the Lebanese Army in the south or elsehwere before drafting a new defense law that would insure the Lebanese Armed Forces' reorganization on a balanced national basis.

The statement concluded by warning against rightwing machinations to cause a complete military and political explosion in the country. It called for the repulsion of this new rightwing onslaught and for greater pressure on the head of state to cause him to change the government's course and to reverse its obvious bias in favor of the militias so that a new war in Lebanon might be prevented.

Delegation Leaves for Damascus

JN151011 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 15 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 15 February--A Lebanese Nationalist Movement delegation headed by Dr Albert Mansur, deputy chairman of the movement's Central Political Council, left for Damascus this morning for a short visit to the Syrian capital. Lebanese Nationalist Movement sources said that the delegation will meet with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam for consultation and coordination concerning Lebanese political and security matters.

SALMAN, ABU IYAD INDICATE POSSIBLE FUTURE HOSTILITIES

NC141314 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 14 February--Lebanese Minister of the Interior Dr Salah Salman has expressed fear that the security situation in Lebanon will erupt as a results of kidnapings and sniping. He described the Lebanese crisis as difficult but not irreversable.

He also said that there is an end to every way and that the officials should work with more objectivity as well as increase their efforts to find a solution.

Salman expressed the belief that a solution cannot be found in a matter of weeks or months. He also said that the crisis situation will continue to exist if the Lebanese fail to agree on common bases for restoring unity and fraternity among them.

In a statement published today in the Lebanese magazine AL-JUMHUR, Dr Salman said that kidnapings and sniping were the ugliest actions in the Lebanese war. He said that kidnapings were a serious indication leading to possimism over the future of security in the country.

He pointed out that it is impossible for the security authorities to prevent kidnapings since these take place in a matter of seconds. He said only a political decision by those concerned can end the kidnapings.

He affirmed that present indications are not reassuring and that the situation could erupt as a result of sniping, kidnaping, political inflexibility and rumors.

Meanwhile, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a leader of the Palestinian resistance, has described the situation in Lebanon as abnormal. He said he expected an all-out explosion which could start in the south or in the north and said that this might take place in April. He pointed out that this is connected with the expiration of the current mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces and is based on security reports which confirm that preparations are being made for this explosion.

He said that the explosion might be started in the south by Israel or by Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of the rightist militia which control the border in the south, and might end [in a battle] the eastern and western sectors of Beirut.

Abu Iyad strongly denied the statements about the resettlement of Palestinians in Lebanon and said that this could only take place when we are defeated. He also strongly denied that Palestinians have bought land in southern Lebanon and challenged the Lebanese authorities to name any Palestinian involved. Aby Iyad stressed that a dialog should be held among the Lebanese to end the crisis and that the Palestinians would then join the dialog. Abu Iyad also spoke about the situation in the occupied territory and said that whole villages have been encircled, their people beaten and their homes blown up by the Israeli occupationists.

Salman Clarifies Statement

NC141315 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman denied a statement attributed to him by some local newspapers, quoting a news agency. He said: In order to correct what a local news agency quoted me as having said and what was subsequently published by newspapers today, I would like to affirm that my statement has been quoted in a distorted manner. It stems from an interview I granted last week to journalist Gabi Abu 'Atmah which was published by the magazine AL-JUMHUR today. Minister Salman emphasized: I did not say that I exclude the possibility of a security explosion at any time and place. Signs indicate that such an explosion may possibly take place.

GENERAL SECURITY SITUATION REPORTED FOR 14-15 FEB

Beirut Shooting 14 Feb

NC141558 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Exchanges of fire with heavy and automatic weapons took place at 1620 today in the areas of 'Ayn ar Rummanah, Ash-Shiyah and Galerie Sim'an.

Syrian Artillery Fire

NC141600 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] At 1610 today Syrian forces suddenly opened artillery fire from the direction of Galerie Sim'an and Hurj Thabit at the areas of Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Badaru. The Syrian forces used antiaircraft guns, tank guns, and B-7 guns. The intensive artillery shelling is still in progress. The results of this shelling are still unknown. The official spokesman of the Lebanese forces command has made the following statements:

At 1610 today, 14 February 1979, the Syrian forces suddenly opened fire in the direction of one of our positions in the Al-Barid-Al-Matahin axis on the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah-Ush-Shiyah line. The Syrian fire then covered all the contact lines in the southern suburb and extended to the residential areas in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Furn ash-Shubbak and At-Tahwitah.

The Syrian regular forces used T-53 and T-62 heavy tank guns, 120-mm and 160-mm mortar guns, heavy machineguns, and 23-mm and 27-mm antiaircraft guns.

The Lebanese forces command gave strict orders to all its units to maintain their restraint and not respond to the attacking sources of fire in implementation of and in harmony with the cease-fire decision issued by the UN Security Council on 6 October 1978.

The Lebanese forces command considers this unjustified security explosion as an attempt to embarrass the Lebanese authority after the visit which the defense minister and army commander paid to the Syrian capital yesterday.

Casualties Reported

NC141605 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] According to reports I have just received, the initial losses which have been counted so far as a result of the sudden Syrian artillery shelling are seven wounded, including two seriously. Intensive shooting against 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Ash-Shiyah Badaru and their vicinities is continuing. Other reports say that an artillery shell fell in Brummana, causing material damage only.

Israeli Activity

NC142105 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] The Syrian artillery shelling of the southern suburb of Beirut which suddenly began at 1610 today eased at 1900 after contacts by commanders and security officials. Guarded calm now prevails in the area.

Our correspondent in the south reports that since 2000 this evening there have been sightings of Israeli naval units running patrols opposite the Lebanese coast with their lights off while Israeli planes are making intensive flights over southern Lebanon. Our correspondent adds that all the Palestinian camps have been asked to be cautious.

Meanwhile, a bomb exploded this morning near the Islamic Al-Maqasid Boys' School at the entrance of the old city of Sidon. The schools in that area had to close down while an atmosphere of caution prevailed in Sidon and the south after Israeli planes appeared overhead this afternoon.

At noon today two people were wounded in As-Sanai in Beirut during a march staged in protest against the death of student Jamal as-Saqqa who was killed by a Fatah member yesterday. Shooting intensified in the heart of the capital and some roads were closed in the area.

In the evening, the area of As-Sayfi-(?Al-Arz) was the target of heavy sniping from positions west of Martyrs' Square.

ADF Command Issues Statement

NC141930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[14 February communique by the Arab Deterrent Forces command]

[Text] At 1330 today, armed elements of the militias opened sniper fire from Al-Matahin area in Ayn ar-Rummanah against Arab Deterrent Forces positions, wounding one soldier. Consequently, the Arab Deterrent Forces were compelled to silence the sources of fire with the appropriate weapons.

At 1500 today armed elements of the militias near the Childrens Hospital began fortifying their positions facing the museum in full view of the Arab Deterrent Forces and passers-by.

At 1800 today, these armed elements opened automatic weapons fire at the deterrent forces near the museum. This compelled these forces to silence this fire immediately. The shooting prompted the closure of the museum street for a short period.

Calm Restored 15 Feb

NC150653 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 15 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpt] The security situation has made steady progress toward cautious calm on all the traditional combat lines in the capital and its suburbs this morning. At 0730 today the security forces sent patrols to the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge, where light traffic movement has been recorded so far between the eastern and western suburbs of Beirut.

Meanwhile, the Voice of Lebanon correspondents reported this morning that five people were killed and fourteen injured, six of them seriously, as a result of the sudden artillery shelling of the residential quarters in the southern suburbs last night.

Shooting with light and medium weapons continued during the night on the axes of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Ash-Shiyah, Badaru and the Palace of Justice. Sporadic shooting continued to be heard until the morning.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID SENDS CABLE TO IRAN'S KHOMEYNI

LD142347 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Brother Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN and president of the republic, has sent a cable of support to Imam Khomeyni following the trimph of the popular revolution and the declaration of the Islamic republic in Iran. Here is the text:

We followed with great admiration the uprising of the Iranian masses and the battles which they fought with rare courage to eliminate oppression and exploitation, and for the declaration of the Islamic republic. When we greeted the Islamic masses which were fighting the battles of honor and dignity during the fourth FLN congress, we were confident that victory would be theirs and that they would achieve their objectives irrespective of the sacrifices and the forces confronting them. This victory has been achieved today in Iran thanks to the firm belief of the Iranian people which has always been the decisive factor in achieving objectives, and thanks to the political wisdom and insight which you enjoy in leading the masses looking to establish their will, confirm their position and show their personality in order to play their real role in the modern world.

The Algerian people, whose struggle against the forces of evil and oppression wherever they are is known to you deeply understand the dimensions of the triumph of the Iranian people and the meaning of the serious sacrifices which they have paid for this victory. They also understand the strong adherence to the achieved gains and the maintenance of the same spirit of struggle in building the new Iranian society and in defending it with firmness and determination against any dangers that threaten it and against the maneuvers and intrigues being hatched against it at home and abroad.

We are confident that the victories achieved by the Algerians in the past and those achieved by the Iranian people today are in the interest of the peoples still struggling for their freedom and sovereignty in the Third World and being subjected to fierce attacks by the forces of colonialism, imperialism, Zionism and exploitation. They will increase their determination to continue the struggle until victory is achieved and sovereignty is completed, especially since the will of the people has proved its ability to confront the forces of threats and challenge, and the people have confirmed their ability to destroy all the obstacles which face them and to undermine imperialist and colonialist intrigues.

From the premise of our belief in the cohesion of our two peoples and their close link consolidated throughout history by means of the marriage of civilization, culture and the unity of belief, we hope that we are today before the gate of a new era for a closer rapprochement, stronger solidarity, closer fraternity and a stronger link, an era which will enable us to unite our efforts and use our strength and energy not only to consolidate cooperation between our two peoples, but also to achieve the victory of just causes and assist people to achieve their right to self-determination and recover their sovereignty.

The brother president added in his cable to Imam Khomeyni: Undoubtedly, you, just as we do, will pay utmost attention to the Palestine problem and the causes of Africa and other urgent causes, and the victory achieved by the Iranian masses, the huge energy they have unleashed and the great impact they left on the world will increase your determination to make further sacrifices and work for the consolidation of peoples' struggle for freedom, the affirmation of their dignity and the achievement of their prosperity.

While bowing in respect for the souls of the martyrs of the Iranian revolution, we greet the masses hoisting the flag of struggle and confirm the full support of the people and their absolute backing for this noble struggle, beseeching God to strengthen and guide your steps and grant you success in leading the Iranian people in the interest of the Iranian people and that of the Islamic nation.

POLITICAL REFUGEES OCCUPY IRANIAN EMBASSY

ID141940 Algiers APS in French 1500 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Algiers, 14 Feb, APS--A delegate of the Iranian political refugees residing in Algeria made the following statement at a press conference held by the Iranian ambassador to Algeria on Tuesday:

"Not knowing what the position of the ambassador was, we have decided to occupy the offices of the embassy this morning and demand the recognition of the government of Mr Mehdi Bazargan by the diplomats. When we arrived, the ambassador, Mr Kazem Chiva, stated that he had already sent a telegram to Tehran this morning expressing the embassy's support to the new government."

The delegate representing the opposition to the shah's regime added that at his demand, the plaque on the embassy door reading "Imperial Iranian Embassy" had been removed. He also stated that he had sent a telegram to Mr Bazargan asking his instructions regarding the SAVAK agents who, in principle, operate in all Iranian embassies, as well as regarding the embassy's documents. While awaiting a reply of the provisional revolutionary government, the Iranian political refugees expressed their determination to stay at the embassy.

The ambassador on his side stated that "the resident Iranians are welcome at the embassy, which is theirs."

LIBYA

RADIO PRAISES 'REVOLUTIONARY MASSES' OF IRAN

ID130039 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Inevitably, history will record Sunday, 11 February 1979 with letters of gold in the annals of the revolutions of the peoples against oppression, injustice, tyranny, totalitarianism, despotism, exploitation, reaction and imperialism. Inevitably, history will record for the valiant Iranian Muslim masses their great steadfastness, strength of faith, grandness of sacrifice and popular revolutionary wealth and their great love of sacrificing most bravely so that their will may triumph and their voice may rise freely and proudly above all other voices.

Yesterday and this morning, the last of the staunchest institutions on which the shah founded his throne collapsed--the army, which had been trained and equipped by the shah's masters, the Americans, and his Zionist allies.

As the heroic Iranian masses were magnanimous in their revolution, so they have been great in affirming their principles and exercising full restraint in dealing with their enemies of yesterday.

Despite what the masses have suffered because of U.S. interference, they did not kill members of the U.S. Embassy staff, nor did they kill members of the staff of the agent As-Sadat embassy--As-Sadat who provoked the Iranian masses by playing the imperial anthem for the shah, the outcast of the masses and the head of corruption, following the collapse of his throne once and for all.

The whole of Iran is today celebrating the day of victory. They have the right to celebrate this final and crushing victory. With hearts filled with love, faith, solidarity and admiration we congratulate them on their day of victory. We say to them: Welcome, great revolutionary masses, into the process of revolutions on the road of the popular revolution, welcome to you in the age of the peoples and masses, a thousand greetings from the citadel of the masses, the citadel of the freemen, the citadel of the Great 1 September Revolution.

You have triumphed. The eyes of all oppressed peoples are focused on you and will inevitably follow on the same road, the road of the popular revolution, the road of freedom, glory and victory, now that they have come to realize that he who seeks death receives life, and that the mightiest power, the biggest despots, the largest armies and the most sophisticated equipment can be defeated by the masses.

In the recent past, the masses and the march of the popular revolutions swept away the throne of Haile Selassie in Ethiopia. In the near past the revolutionary popular tide swept out the seats of agentry and reaction in Vietnam, Camdodia and Laos. Today, the victory of the popular revolution in Iran comes to prove once more that arms, military hardware, aircraft, warships, missiles and tanks are too weak to suppress the outcry and wrath of the peoples.

The United States, Western imperialism and Zionism have provided the outcast shah--and before him the old Haile Selassie regime--with the most sophisticated and destructive weapons. Imperialism and Zionism provided the shah and before him Haile Selassie, Lon Nol, Kao Ky and others with tens of thousands of regular troops and military experts disguised as civilians. Imperialism mobilized for these regimes all the experience it possessed in the field of terrorism and annihilation. The CIA itself along with Zionist intelligence organized, armed and trained the intelligence systems of these regimes, such as the Pahlevi intelligence system, SAVAK.

But all this might and this support, and all these forces stood unable [words indistinct] the angry masses which defeated the regimes of treason, the might of the generals and the experience of spies and terrorists. When the masses determined to triumph or die, these regimes and their military and police institutions collapsed like autumn leaves, and were crushed by the feet of the masses with their sweeping revolutionary storm.

There remain two points which we have to make. The first concerns a report by the New York TIMES that U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young met on Saturday with two representatives of Khomeyni in an attempt to win over the leader of the Iranian popular revolution. Earlier, the news agencies reported similar contacts.

The United States, which had placed all its weight in the service of consolidating the shah's throne over the skulls of the martyrs when it interfered in August 1953 and brought him back from exile in Rome after he was expelled by the masses, today refuses even to receive its agent. If it indicates anything, this stand indicates that the imperialist powers see their agents as mere (?pawns), and they only view international changes and political moves and their consequences in the world through their private interests--that is, the private interests of these powers. They always support the triumphant, whether he is in the right or the wrong.

As we make this remark, we cannot but note the wide difference between this attitude and our attitude here in the land of the Great 1 September Revolution. From the very first moment, our masses rose to declare their full support for the Iranian masses. Over a period of 10 years, our masses have always been quick to stand by the causes of right, justice and freedom and by the revolutionary masses against oppression, suppression, exploitation and subservience. All this is out of our deep belief in principles and our firm commitment to the causes of the masses, whether they triumph or not.

The second point we wish to raise deals with the moves the United States is carrying out in the Arab area, and the American statements following the triumph of the Iranian people's revolution. U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown is visiting the region and inspecting the American forces in some bases, and is declaring Washington's readiness to increase the supply of arms. Then too, Henry Jackson, member of the U.S. Senate, called last night for the speeding up of the establishment of a defense pact between the United States and the Zionist enemy, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and to support them with all the arms and money they need.

Then too, the queen of Britain intentionally wears decent clothes to carry out a tour of the Arabian Peninsula. Then too, the foreign minister of defeated As-Sadat calls almost daily for the completion of the plan of submission to the enemy.

All this takes place while the blood of the Iranian martyrs has not dried yet and the cries of the triumphant Iranian masses soar into the skies. All this takes place while the outcast shah still lives in an Arab territory, in a state of exhaustion, suffering from a breakdown, seeing nightmares and cast away by even his American and Zionist allies.

Is it not time for those midget rulers and their imperialist mentors to realize that all these abortive attempts in the occupied Arab homeland, against the nation in whose lands sprang the Great 1 September Revolution, the 23 July revolution, the Algerian and other revolutions and in whose lands rose heroes who defeated the invadors and the greedy, and who time and time again destroyed the citadels of agentry and reaction--is it not time for them to realize that all the attempts at disgraceful grouping and the setting up of alliances will be no more than a small particle in the face of the masses' storm and that the revolutionary deluge is inevitably coming, as brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution has affirmed.

MAURITANIA

MILITARY COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO PEOPLES' RALLIES

LD101932 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In response to the appeal of the Military Committee for National Recovery calling for mobilization and unity to combat the tendentious rumormongers and evil provocations, thousands of the inhabitants of the six provinces have gathered amid an atmosphere of tumultuous enthusiasm to welcome the various envoys of the Military Committee for National Recovery within the framework of the current counter campaign against the advocates of disunity and the enemies of the nation and the homeland. Thousands of men, women, youths and children have gathered to express their firm attachment to the unity of this nation. All are full of the militant will which they expressed through banners and slogans calling for peace, unity and recovery and for the long life of the Military Committee for National Recovery, headed by Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck.

During these rallies witnessed by Nouakchott this evening, members of the Military Committee for National Recovery conveyed to the masses the message of the committee [words indistinct] to the speech by the chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery to the students and pupils who have come en masse to demonstrate their support for the program of the Military Committee for National Recovery and also to express their strong will to protect national unity.

Today we stand before you in order to express the attachment of the Military Committee for National Recovery and government under the leadership of chairman Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck to this will which demonstrates the defense [words indistinct] protect them against all the enemies of home and aborad. (?This attachment) is an expression of the will of our people though they are diverse racially and characteristically.

Some days ago anarchists, who have no faith or law and who dream of a corrupt regime, embarked on a poisonous campaign in the midst of our popular masses at the instigation of people who have been paid from abroad. They used insult and abuse and reported false news for the purpose of creating a rift and doubt in the ranks of our people. But what has happened? What are the subjects these provocators have touched? They said at times that we have not brought peace back to the country, and they said at other times that we have squandered away the Sahara. At one time, they said that we are divided and at another time they said that we have not changed anything of what had been left by the former regime. Another time they said that we have no solution either for the national issue or the cultural problem. They described some of us as working for the benefit of these or those people.

The time has come for an explanation and to establish responsibility. But we must give a passing glance at the situation that prevailed in the country before the national recovery movement broke out on 10 July 1978. Mauritania had been in a deplorable state as a result of a fratricidal war with which the people had nothing to do. The country's economy had been completely destroyed. Our people had lost self-confidence while our independence, sovereignty and honor had been undermined. The outside world, on the other hand, lost confidence in Mauritania. The disintegration of the country was imminent as there was not a gleam of hope in the future.

All this had occurred as a result of the autocratic regime which destroyed all the sacred values of our people--it was a family regime, a regime of nepotism and friends, a regime of a minority which became rich at the expense of the blood and sweat of the people. And at a time when our sons were falling in the battlefield gallantly and selflessly, this corrupt minority, its relatives and henchmen were building luxurious palaces, lavishly spending money, and fattening their bank balances abroad with currencies at the expense of arming our soldiers, and subsequently at the expense of the our people's blood. These are the people's enemies who today are trying to place obstacles in the way of the march of the national recovery movement because they know that their dossiers are in our possession.

Mauritania has regained self-confidence since the 10 July revolution. Its people enjoy peace and security. Also, fraternal and friendly nations have had their confidence in our country restored. Nothing speaks clearer than the generous aid they are giving us. We have obtained the financing of the following projects: the mining and iron company, $120 million; the (Al-Qabbadah) project, $10 million; the Arab mining company, $70 million; the harbor and the Economic Community of West African States, the Senegal River Exploitation Organization, $400 million.

Financing on such a scale will in the coming years realize the desired objective which is to restore our ability to have our own financial investments. Our general budget speaks for itself: Our reserve of hard currency has been realized; our armed forces have been reorganized earnestly and resolutely; our schools have opened their gates; our public liberties have been recovered; national unity has been achieved; our people and country have returned to their place in west Africa, the Arab Maghreb, and the Arab Mashreq. Our country is on the way to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace when it will be able to play its role in restoring amity because it is an element of stability among the Arab Maghreb states and peoples on the basis of recognizing the peoples' right to self-determination and free choice of their political future and on the basis of respect of good-neighborliness and the principles of the OAU and the UN organization and human rights.

Thus, our country will be as it had always been before the (?advent) of autocratic rule, a melting pot of Arab diversity, Islamic and African [word indistinct] civilization. The diversity which prevails in united Mauritania is considered an abundant wealth. Our social characteristics and varied cultures altogether give our country an opportunity to become a complement. Mauritania as purely Arab is not complete. Mauritania as purely African racially is considered lacking. For the first time in our national history there is in Mauritania a genuine regime which did not stem from a colonialist authority or a foreign force, but stems from Mauritania on the basis of diversity, integration and unity, from a Mauritania which has cadres, notables, youth, workers, peasants, herdsmen, soldiers, scientists and technicians. All this was ignored and neglected by the defunct regime.

The national recovery movement, instead of adopting the policy of the ostrich, faces without hesitation the reality and facts of the country. It says and affirms that we have a diverse culture and that we have several races, and that we will solve our problems. The Military Committee for National Recovery and the government have announced this in the early days by (?approaching) the cadres and educated men to study ways and means which insure revival of our cultural heritage and the writing of our national languages and the teaching of these languages for the sake of achieving our cultural independence. This means that the Military Committee for National Recovery and its government is from among you and for you. Therefore, you all must mobilize yourselves and fight those who have vested interests and are the enemies of our people, and you must not respond to any provocation whatever (?so that you show up the true color) of our enemies and the agents provocateurs, in accordance with the program speech delivered by the chairman on 1 January 1979.

We will not be led to harsh suppression. We will continue with strength our march for the sake of honor and dignity. We hope that this will not be interpreted as a sign of weakness. The manipulators and provocators [word indistinct] will be [word indistinct] whenever they try to disturb the (?tranquility) of our people. [sentence indistinct]

In the meantime, the inhabitants of the provinces expressed their great resentment and displeasure at the malicious lies and false rumors circulated by a handfull of the nation's traitors, aimed at shattering the unity of the Mauritanian people so that they can realize their selfish and filthy aims. Within this framework, many citizens spoke about their unwavering commitment and unshakable determination to confront forcefully every attempt which seeks to undermine the dignity of the Mauritanian people.

Speakers have affirmed their determination to seek out those who caused the disturbances and hand them over to the security forces as soon as they are captured. This firm stand alongside justice and for strengthening national unity forms a severe warning to all those who try to divide the unity of our people. One of these speakers stated the following: We will not from now on permit any traitor whoever he may be to play on our nerves.

MOROCCO

COMMUNIQUE RECOGNIZING IRANIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

LD141332 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Feb 14 (MAP)--The Moroccan Government published here Wednesday a communique in which it is said that Morocco recognizes the Iranian fact.

The communique added, "faithful to the ethic, to the right and to the traditions in the field of international relations, Morocco recognizes the Iranian fact.

"Appreciating in its just values the regular friendship which always linked the Moroccan people to the Iranians, the Moroccan Government wishes that nothing will come to alter this friendship".

SUDAN

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY HAILS IRANIAN REVOLUTION

JN131428 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 13 February--The Sudanese People's Assembly today affirmed its support for the Iranian revolution. A statement issued today said that the assembly is following up the popular upheaval in Iran and proudly stands alongside the Iranian people who have managed, with their strength and cohesion, to realize aspirations for which a lot of sacrifices, blood and martyrs have been offered.

The assembly hailed the Iranian people and their victorious revolution and appealed to them to exercise cohesion, curb bloodshed and work for stability to realize their prosperity and to protect Iran's independence and unity from all those who are lurking in wait for it.

STUDENT UNION ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING KHOMEYNI

JN111818 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 11 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 11 (SUNA)--The Khartoum University Student Union (KUSU) today issued a statement giving unqualified support to the struggle of the Iranian people and the Shi'ite leader Khomeyni.

The statement said: "what is going on in Iran is neither small and local events nor a mass riot. It is a quarter-century-revolution against the shah regime during which the Iranian people suffered brutal kinds of atrocities and endurance who thought he could rebuild the ancient Persian empire." [sentence as received]

The KUSU statement condemned what is called the stand of the Arab kings and heads of state "who disgrace themselves."

It particularly denounced the stand of As-Sadat and King Hassan for "allying with America and embracing the dying shah."

NUMAYRI, SOVIET AMBASSADOR SPEAK AT CREDENTIALS CEREMONY

JN101928 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 10 February--President Numayri stressed to the new Soviet ambassador when he received his credentials today that the Sudanese people have the purest feelings of friendship toward the friendly Soviet people. He said that he is confident that the Soviet people's determination to make efforts to promote relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs will meet with the appropriate response from Sudanese officials.

President Numayri also touched on Sudan's role on the regional and international levels and said that this role stems from Sudan's Arab and African affiliation, as well as from its belief in the principles of the nonalined movement and the issues of liberation and construction in the Third World.

During the presentation ceremony, the Soviet ambassador delivered a speech in which he stressed that the Soviet Union always stands by the side of the peoples who are waging a struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism so as to achieve their national independence, peace and progress. He added that the Soviet Union, which is a friend of the Arab peoples, supports a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and offers aid to the Arab states in their struggle to obliterate the results of the Israeli aggression.

The ceremony was attended by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and minister of foreign affairs, and Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris, minister of presidential affairs.

EVENTS RELATING TO SITUATION IN CHAD FEB 14

Ibrahim-Libyar Discussion

LD142036 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Text] Mr 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice president of the republic and secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union, received at 1300 in his office at the socialist union his excellency the ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Khartoum, Mr 'Abd al-Wahhab az-Zintani. The first vice president discussed with his excellency the Libyan ambassador the development of events in Chad and the course of relations between the two countries.

Bakr-French Discussion

LD142046 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Text] Mr ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the republic and foreign minister, summoned to his office at 1000 this morning His Excellency Mr Henri Jean Dumont, France's ambassador to Khartoum. SUNA has learned that the meeting dealt with the latest developments of the situation in the sisterly republic of Chad. The ambassador expressed his country's understanding of Sudan's viewpoint on the necessity of containing the dispute so that the situation does not deteriorate into a civil war that would bring to nothing efforts made to achieve peace and stability between the sons of the brotherly Chadian people throughout Chad.

Delegation Leaves for Chad

JN141724 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 14 (SUNA)--Sudan has decided to dispatch a high level delegation for Chad during the coming few hours carrying a message from President Numayri to Chadian President Felix Malloum and Premier Hissene Habre on the deteriorating situation in Chad following the fighting which broke out last Monday there.

President Numayri said the foreign minister, ar-Rashid at-Tahir, is giving due concern over the situation in Chad.

The delegation will try, within the call of President Numayri, to restore peace and avoid the Chadian people a civil war which would devastate any chances of stability and progress, At-Tahir said.

The delegation is headed by Cabinet Affairs State Minister 'Izz ad-Din Hamid [title as received] and includes Sudan's Ambassador to Chad Yusuf Mukhtar and others.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CARTER

JN141123 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 14 February--President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The message deals with bilateral relations.

The message was conveyed to His Excellency President Numayri by the U.S. charge d'affaires during an audience here this morning.

MORE SUDANESE TROOPS TO RETURN FROM LEBANON

LD142007 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Text] The fifth contingent of the Sudanese battalion that was part of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon will arrive in Khartoum tomorrow. The last contingent of troops will arrive in the next few days aboard the ship [name indistinct] of the Sudan shipping line.

The Sudanese forces, whose duties in Lebanon ended last January, began arriving in Khartoum at the beginning of this week.

TUNISIA

MINISTER-DELEGATE MEETS WITH PLO'S QADDUMI

LD141524 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mohamed Sayah, minister-delegate to the prime minister and party director, at his meeting with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, reviewed developments in the Arab region and the Middle East, the outcome of the Palestine National Council session and the implementation of the resolutions of the latest Arab summit conference. The two exchanged viewpoints about the overall Arab and world developments and their effects on the Palestinian question. The meeting also dealt with bilateral relations between Tunisia and the PLO.

Mohamed Sayah stressed Tunisia's backing and continuous support for the Palestinian question in all spheres. The dialog also dealt with the positive effects which the Iranian revolution will have on the Middle East region and the expected fundamental changes in the conditions in the region. Faruq Qaddumi stated that viewpoints coincided on all these issues.

SDAR REPORTS HASSAN'S 'VENGEANCE' FOLLOWING TAN-TAN ATTACK

LD141505 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Information Ministry today issued a statement about the savage acts and the persecution carried out by the forces of invasion against Saharan citizens both on SDAR soil and in Morocco, following the great defeats inflicted daily on the invasion forces by the forces of the Saharan fighters. The most notable of these operations was the daring and historic Tan-Tan operation by the fighters against the strongholds of Hassan forces inside the town of Tan-Tan, the capital of Tarfaya Province, on 28 January.

The statement added that, as a result of the complete defeat at the hands of the Saharan fighters, King Hassan of Morocco has been able to do nothing but wreak vengeance even on his own officers. In this connection, six officers of the Moroccan armed forces were executed in Tan-Tan after the attack on the town.

The Rabat regime also forced the elders of the area to enlist 900 people to work in the ranks of the royal Moroccan forces. The regime also imposed fines on the merchants of Tan-Tan to offset the losses sustained by the military installations in the town during the victorious operation.

The statement explained that the intelligence organs of King Hassan carried out an extensive repression campaign against the citizens, and hundreds of other citizens were taken to police headquarters for interrogation, a number of whom were detained after being charged with collaboration with the Saharan fighters.

The SDAR Defense Ministry also issued a military communique containing the figures on the military operations by the Saharan fighters under the Houari Boumediene offensive in the northern front on 8 February.

The statement explained that units of the Saharan army attacked three centers of the enemy forces in Tifariti, (Bir Fouran) and Guelta Zammur. The attack resulted in 19 soldiers killed, the destruction of two military vehicles and several military installations.

BROWN WANTED W. BANK TOUR OMITTED; BEGIN REFUSED

TA141121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister refused to comply with the request of the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, to change the itinerary of the U.S. secretary of defense and his entourage so that they would not tour Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Beni Rom reports that when Secretary Brown met with Ambassador Lewis yesterday and heard about the itinerary of the tours, he said that the U.S. administration did not agree with the Judaea and Samaria visit and he would therefore not be able to participate in the tour.

Ambassador Lewis called the prime minister, but Begin stressed that the schedule of the visitor's tours and visits had been established in accordance with a Cabinet decision and should not be changed.

Our correspondent says that at the U.S. defense secretary's request, it was decided that no correspondents will accompany him on the tour of the Golan and Judaea and Samaria today.

Helicopter Tour

TA141347 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Visiting U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is touring the West Bank and the Golan Heights today. That's about all we can tell you about it since Brown asked that journalists be kept away from his tour. However, certain aspects of the trip are starting to come clear, as we hear from Arye Haskell:

[Begin recording] Spokesmen with the Brown party described this morning's helicopter tour as fact-finding, related to the Camp David accords. The secretary was accompanied by the head of Israel's Defense Forces Strategic Planning Branch, Maj Gen Natan Sharoni. As we have heard, prying newsmen were kept away at the Americans' request, presumably because they're seeking to play down the fact that Brown was visiting areas held by Israel since the 1967 6-Day War.

According to Israel's Defense Ministry, which is hosting the Brown visit, the secretary was scheduled to land at selected sites, including a plateau from which he could see both the Mediterranean and the Jordan Valley. The idea, presumably, was to bring home to him the narrowness of the country and its lack of strategic depth.

Yesterday, Secretary Brown had 6 hours of talks with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, after which it was learned that the discussions centered on plans for Israel's armed forces in the 1980's. It is understood that this new program is designed to replace the Matmon-C arms procurement plan. According to UPI, the program has yet to be approved by Israel's Cabinet and calls for a $2.5 billion cutback in U.S. aid.

American and Israeli officials have described the American discussions as very friendly, candid and forthright. The REUTER correspondent covering the visit describes Brown as being pleased by the cutback and quotes U.S. Defense Department officials as saying that if Israel's assumption about reaching peace with Egypt turned out to be mistaken, Israel would still have time to strengthen itself. Israel's situation was described by the unnamed officials as good, giving it the ability to deal with any likely combination of opponents.

This afternoon, Brown visits the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial and then he is due to have talks first with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and, later, with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. [end recording]

Peres Remarks Reported

TA141551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The coalition chairman, Hayim Corfu, claims that the leader of the opposition, Shim'on Peres, told the U.S. secretary of defense that if the Alinement were in power, it would agree to remove settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Jordan rift valley. MK Corfu says that the remarks were made known to him by Cabinet ministers who were present at the meeting with Harold Brown. The ministers told him that Shim'on Peres added that the alinement would also agree to the fact that, in the territories it would give to Jordan, the Israeli settlements would be in Jordan's sphere of sovereignty.

Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that the deputy prime minister, Prof Yiga'el Yadin, who was present at the meeting, has confirmed MK Hayim Corfu's story. He added that the Alinement heads who were present at the meeting, Yitzhaq Rabin and Hayim Bar-Lev, at once amended the remarks and said that there was no reference to settlements in the Jordan rift valley. MK Shim'on Peres told our correspondent that the Likud was interpreting what he had said. According to him, he repeated the Alinement position to the U.S. secretary of defense. This position supports territorial compromise and says that on signing a peace treaty with Jordan, Jordan would be given territories populated by Arabs. Peres completely denied the claim that he was referring in his remarks to the Jordan rift valley settlements.

Our correspondent reports that the affair will apparently be brought up for debate by the Knesset assembly next week.

REACTION CONTINUES TO DAYAN REMARKS ON PLO

W. Bank Reaction

TA140700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Feb 79 TA

[Text] In Judaea and Samaria, Dayan's remarks concerning the PLO were on the whole welcomed. Bethlehem Mayor Elyas Frays said it was a step in the right direction and that the PLO should be included in the negotiations.

The editor of ASH-SHA'B, Mahmud (Ya'ish), said that if Israel recognized the PLO, there would be a chance for a peaceful solution and for the two nations to live together in peace once again as they had in the past, for the prosperity of the entire Middle East.

On the other hand, the editor of AL-FAJR, Ma'mun (Assiyad), said that Dayan's declaration was intended to give a push to the talks with Egypt because of the situation in Iran and constitutes a propaganda cover to enable As-Sadat to sign a separate agreement with Israel. Now As-Sadat will be able to tell the Arab leaders that Dayan was forced to recognize the fact that the PLO cannot be ignored.

Dayan Further Explanation

TA140853 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 Feb 79 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Yesha'yahu Benporat]

[Excerpt] "The conclusion from what I said yesterday is not that Israel should sit down with the PLO and conduct negotiations with it."

I only intended to say that in the analysis of the situation as it is and seeing the difficulties, it is impossible to ignore the PLO's position in the conflict and its influence on the Arab countries, including Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and on As-Sadat." Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said this to me this morning, clarifying his statement of yesterday.

In reaction to the repercussions aroused by his declaration in Israel and the world Dayan commented: "The editor of an Arab paper who said yesterday that I only photographed the existing situation was correct. This does not oblige us to change our policy or to view the PLO as a partner for talks. However, just as Golda Meir's statement 'Palestinians do not exist' was not acceptable to me at the time, so I do not accept today that when one analyzes the situation one can ignore the PLO's influence in the Arab countries."

In answer to a question as to where his statement leads, the foreign minister said: "My talk leads to realization of the situation and to a recognition of the fact that the PLO influences Jordan and Saudi Arabia and makes things difficult for As-Sadat. However, I distinguish between an analysis of the situation and the position we should adopt. My analysis does not oblige us to sit down with the PLO on any subject, either with regard to the future of the territories or with regard to solving the Palestinians' problem."

DAVAR Comment

TA140902 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpt] Political observers in Jerusalem believe that Dayan's remarks about the PLO, despite the corrections and clarifications, constitute a significant change at least in the expressions used regarding the Palestinian organization. The central expression Dayan did not deny is: "The PLO is not a state but we cannot ignore its position or value in the conflict." The clarification of the Foreign Ministry spokesman was that nowhere in his remarks did the foreign minister say that Israel would be prepared to view the PLO as a partner to the peace negotiations or to sit with it at the negotiating table. However, from listening to Dayan's recorded remarks on the radio and television, it was possible to understand them as an allusion to a readiness to negotiate with the PLO, at least with its civilian part.

Political observers do not believe it is possible to explain the affair as only a slip of the tongue or as insufficient control of the English language on Dayan's part. The very formulation of his remarks and the way the PLO name was mentioned are totally different from the version acceptable to Prime Minister Begin, and Dayan's remarks have already aroused unsympathetic reactions in the Arab world and the territories. It is impossible not to interpret Dayan's remarks, for all the corrections and clarifications, as throwing an experimental ball into the political air in preparation for the continuation of the negotiations with Egypt at Camp David and Dayan's talks in Washington.

Observers believe Dayan's remarks have revealed that there are cracks under the surface in the government with regard to the national anti-PLO consensus. It is known that several ministers in the Cabinet think there is room for a dialog with the PLO. These views were expressed publicly in the past by both Arik Sharon and 'Ezer Weizman, and so far as one can tell they have not changed their minds since they became members of the Cabinet even though they do not publicize this.

'AL HAMISHMAR COMMENT

TA140903 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Feb 79 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Foreign Minister Dayan's remarks about the PLO yesterday were received with much anger and gravity in the prime minister's office yesterday. Senior circles tended to assume that even if Dayan denied his remarks completely, a new Israeli version about recognizing the PLO's status and the need to negotiate with it in order to reach a final settlement in the region has been thrown in the air.

It should be noted that Prime Minister Begin, at a meeting of the Likud Knesset faction last night, gave Dayan backing, but it seems that Begin did it because he had no choice. Since had he not expressed confidence in Dayan, Dayan should have resigned. However, Begin also expressed his reservation by saying that "it is possible that the remarks could be differently worded."

Political circles were not inclined to believe yesterday that Dayan made a slip of the tongue. Some elements said that Dayan's remarks were calculated, and their major aim was to hint to the United States, on the eve of Camp David, that it is possible to speak with Dayan even if he leaves for these talks empty-handed and without being given freedom of maneuver from the government. In other words, in his declaration about the PLO, Dayan meant to make his landing at Camp David softer and smoother while circumventing the government in so doing.

A senior observer said yesterday that he believes Dayan meant to say something vague and ambiguous enough in the PLO's direction in order to appear flexible, but that because of his difficulties in English what came out was "a blow on the head instead of a wink of the eye."

Our correspondent comments that Dayan's remarks surely indicate that the PLO, although it is not a state, is an element with which one will inevitably have to negotiate if Israel wants to achieve a final settlement of the conflict.

Dayan's remarks also indicate that the PLO is a terrorist organization, but it also contains the civilian part--the Palestinian refugees. Since Israel recognizes the refugees' problems and is prepared to act toward their solution, it should--according to these remarks--treat with the PLO. Legitimization of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian refugees is thus indirectly given in these remarks of Dayan.

MAPAM Secretary Reaction

TA141652 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Feb 79 p 1 TA

[By 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent in the Knesset]

[Text] The Israeli Government must announce that it is ready to negotiate with every Palestinian organization that will recognize the State of Israel and UN Resolution 242 and that will avoid terrorist acts. This was said by MAPAM Secretary Me'ir Talmi in reaction to Foreign Minister Dayan's declaration at the meeting of Jewish war veterans.

The foreign minister's remarks on the PLO issue are characterized by a lack of clarity and give the impression that the State of Israel is prepared to view the PLO as an organization which is comparable with other states, thus giving it unreserved legitimization, MK Talmi said.

The foreign minister's announcement indicates that he, too, has reached the conclusion that it is impossible to ignore this problem, and this is positive. In our opinion, the State of Israel must announce that Israel is willing to conduct negotiations with every Palestinian organization that will recognize the State of Israel and UN Resolution 242.

The assumption that an agreement will not be achieved without solving the refugee problem is correct, but the government's representatives cannot make an announcement with a wording that links the solution of the problem to the PLO as long as the PLO maintains its positions and its acts are based on the Palestinian charter which aspires to destroy the State of Israel, MK Talmi concluded.

DAVAR: SPEED UP AGREEMENT, SLOW DOWN IMPIEMENTATION

TA141513 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Feb 79 pp 9, 13 TA

[Hagay Eshed commentary: "To Precipitate the Peace Agreement and To Slow Down the Pace of Implementation"]

[Text] Israel should propose to the Americans several new ideas or several old ideas in a new form on the occasion of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's current visit to Israel and the neighboring countries and on the occasion of the impending continuation of the peace talks at Camp David next week. The surprising collapse in Iran--although it was generally expected--obliges the U.S. policymakers to try to redeploy more quickly than they had anticipated. It would be useful if Israel also kept abreast of the accelerated pace imposed on all elements in the region and did not continue to talk at the relatively slow pace characteristic of the pre-Iranian collapse period.

Undoubtedly this collapse has caused anxiety and a feeling of emergency in Saudi Arabia and perhaps also in Egypt. It is more difficult now than in the past not to recognize the possibility that what happened and will happen in Iran (we still do not know the next events in Iran's Muslim revolution) may in all likelihood also happen within the next decade in Saudi Arabia and Egypt. No Muslim country can be certain that the revolution will pass it by, especially as this revolution is, as mentioned, in an initial phase and, like any revolution in the history of the world, it is perhaps possible to determine when it started but impossible to tell when and how it will end.

These questions surely trouble the U.S. secretary of defense and his entourage, and it should be hoped that his Israeli interlocutors are equipped not only with additional questions but also with some answers.

What can the Israeli answers be to the old questions connected with the possible peace agreement with Egypt and to the new questions arising from the Iranian revolution? One possible answer is slowing down the pace of the peace negotiations, not rushing, waiting and seeing what happens in Tehran and following its effects in the neighboring Muslim Arab countries in addition to following the Soviet reactions to the Iranian revolution and its future developments. (Is the communist party not waiting in the wings of this revolution in order to take control of it or direct it in the near or distant future?) Another possible answer is not slowing down the negotiations with Egypt and the United States on a peace agreement and all the accompanying aid agreements, but, on the contrary, trying to speed up the negotiations in order to quickly reach a set of agreements that will include a new timetable, longer than the original in order to enable all the parties to peg the execution [of the peace treaty] to the above-mentioned developments and the new dangers stemming from them.

This second possibility does not necessarily mean a revision of the Camp David agreement but the setting of a new timetable, which in any case cannot be avoided since the original timetable has already changed (the peace agreement with Egypt was not signed in December as specified at Camp David). If a peace agreement is signed at a summit meeting in April, as earlier it seemed it would be, it will be necessary anyway to fix new dates for its implementation. In the face of the strategic earthquake in the Middle East, it is now justified, from an Egyptian and a U.S. point of view and not just from an Israeli point of view, to be more careful in shaping the new strategic military map. Now more than ever, attention should be paid to the operational and logistics military capability at any given moment in the coming years. Bases, transportation axes, airfields, fortifications, training areas, lines of deployment--all these will have to be in completely good shape in the near and distant future and throughout the period of implementing the peace agreement, which includes the Israeli military withdrawal and the establishment of the new military infrastructure [in the Negev]. Even if there is full and real peace between Israel and As-Sadat's Egypt (and even with regard to this there are more questions now than in the past), one must not ignore the danger of war on the eastern front during this transition period.

The Americans should also ask themselves whether ending the military use of the good airfields in Eytam, 'Itzyon and Ofira will be a wise step from the standpoint of the new strategic alinement in the Middle East. Israel, too, knows now better than in the past the heavy economic price of a full military withdrawal from the Sinai to the Negev within a period of only 3 years. The truth is that right from the beginning there was a negative, severe and worrisome tinge to President as-Sadat's insistence on the evacuation of all the Israeli settlements and the airfields in Qidmat Sinai. When As-Sadat spoke of the "holy land" in the Sinai and the return of every "grain" to Egypt, his voice sounded then like Khomeyni's does today. The spirit of the Muslim revolution has pervaded both As-Sadat and Egypt these days and is expressed in the irrationality of the insistence on abandoning the airfields in Qidmat Sinai for a pasture for goats and camels (of what benefit could civilian use of the Eytam Airfield be?). And not only the airfields: As-Sadat's insistence on uprooting the Rafah approaches settlements was the thing that struck the deepest and most sensitive nerve of all different groups of the Israeli settlement movement.

As-Sadat's intransigency is the element that has created the biggest obstacle to peace and is responsible for the slowing down of the pace of the negotiations.

If As-Sadat continues to insist on uprooting the settlements and airfields in Qidmat Sinai at the pace specified in the Camp David agreement--reached in the era before the Iranian deluge--it is very doubtful whether such an agreement will indeed be implemented even if it is signed. All signs indicate that opposition to it will grow in Israel if the peace agreement involves a precipitate withdrawal from Qidmat Sinai against the background of a collapsing world around us, of uncertainty with regard to the internal stability of Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and of questions raised concerning the U.S. position in the region.

In view of all these vicissitudes, it is worthwhile speeding up the peace agreement in order to help the Americans establish stability in this part of the Middle East where the waves of the Muslim revolution have not yet reached. At the same time, we should slow down the pace of implementation by several years so as to be constantly "on the alert" and not exposed to external dangers and internal pressures which we will not be able to withstand.

OBSERVERS ASSESS IMPLICATIONS OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

TA141630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Observers in Israel assess that if Khomeyni's regime in Iran stabilizes, it may be that within 2 or 3 years troops from Iran will be positioned on Israel's eastern front. Our correspondent Tzvi Lidar reports that observers in Jerusalem also think that the revolution in Iran has not yet ended and the internal struggle will continue. According to information in Israel's possession, the PLO has trained personnel from Khomeyni's camp and even supplied them with arms. The observers think that what is happening in Iran may have an immediate impact on Turkey. If unrest begins in Turkey and the West does not come to its aid, just as it did not come to Iran's aid, the situation in Turkey could become very grave.

Jerusalem quarters consider that what has occurred in Iran cannot happen in Saudi Arabia, because the Saudi regime is zealously Muslim, but a Libyan-type revolution by radical officers could take place in that country.

BEGIN TO DECIDE ON SETTLEMENT BUDGET DISPUTE

TA141604 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Feb 79 p 6 TA

[By Yosef Zuri'el]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin was asked to make a decision in the dispute developing between Finance Minister Ehrlich and the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, Mati Drobles, regarding the coming year's budget for new settlement beyond the green line, especially in the Judaea and Samaria region.

The settlement elements demand at least 1.2 billion Israeli pounds for the development and strengthening of 130 existing settlements, 29 of which are located in Judaea and Samaria. The Finance Ministry claims that it can allocate only 0.5 billion Israeli pounds for this purpose.

The head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department believes that he cannot act with such a budget and that the settlements set up over the last 2 years in Judaea and Samaria will die away, not to mention the creation of increased ferment among the settlers in view of the reneging on promises on the part of the settlement elements.

The Settlement Department is preparing for the possibility that at least five new settlements will be set up this year--two in the Jordan Valley, two in Samaria and one in Judaea. The decision on the establishment of these settlements is in the hands of the government. According to the settlement elements, over 300 families are already waiting to settle.

'Ezra Yanuv reports: The action committee of the Yamit settlements yesterday sent a telegram to Prime Minister Begin in which it asks the prime minister to keep his promises and to visit Yamit district. They demand that he do this before the opening of the second Camp David conference. The action committee warns that if no answer from the prime minister's office reaches it by 20 February, "we will come and wait at the door of your office until you fulfill your promise."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, ACTIVITIES OF 14 FEB

Communist Union Message

LD141500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0100 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We have received a (?statement) from the members and supporters of the Iranian Communist Union [Ettehadiyeh Komonisthay-E Iran] which begins with the following verse: Long live the people of the world! Down with the establishments of all kings! It continues: To the deprived, but risen, Iranian peoples! Greetings to you who have added a glorious page to the other golden pages of honorable struggles of the peoples of the world against the expansionists and their [word indistinct] servants! Greetings to you, for your revolutionary wrath, your liberation, your spirit and your courage have not left any (?room) for compromisers; greetings to you who, by giving your blood, have made of the sapling of revolution a huge tree. The (?statement) continues: Greetings to the struggling peoples [word indistinct].

Guerrilla Organization Message to Ayatollah

NC141242 Tehran PARS in English 1010 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, PARS, Feb 14--The Fada'-ye Khalq guerrilla organisation sent a message to Bani Sadr, a close aide of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni yesterday. The message reads as follows:

Following the negotiations of Monday, we announce that the Fada'-ye Khalq guerrillas agreed with the statement of the ayatollah for the establishment of a committee composed of the authorities of Fada'-ye Khalq guerrillas and representatives of the Islamic revolutionary committee to coordinate the use of confiscated equipment and to avoid any problem when using such equipment. Necessary steps should be taken for the establishment of such a committee. It is said that Bani Sadr will become the future economic minister.

U.S. Medical Aid Center

LD141218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The medical aid center based at the U.S. Embassy has reported that the ambulances of this center urgently need a number of oxygen cylinders, guages of various sizes, wrenches and connectors for the oxygen units, as well as lighting equipment for the U.S. Embassy area. The medical aid center asks people who possess such equipment to deliver it quickly to the embassy.

Nonmilitary Army Personnel Express Solidarity

LD141220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The nonmilitary staff of the army announced in a statement today: We, the nonmilitary staff of the army, who have been unable so far, by virtue of the stringent information control by the senior officers and lackeys of the previous regime, to express our solidarity, hereby convey our sincere congratulations to our great leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, and our beloved Prime Minister Bazargan.

Kermanshah Police Stations Taken Over

LD141158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent has reported from Kermanshah that most of the security organizations of Kermanshah such as the police stations have been brought under the control of the struggling forces of the people. According to this report, the strike battalion of Kermanshah's gendarmeries has also declared its solidarity with the people's Islamic movement and said that it will stand by the side of the Iranian nation until the last stages of victory. Our correspondent has added that Ilam and (Kalhord) too have declared their solidarity with the Iranian nation and its movement.

Announcement on Soldiers' Meeting

LD141456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1425 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We have a message from the Imam Khomeyni communications bureau:

In the name of almighty God, please pay attention: In these sensitive days our Islamic movement is facing various conspiracies, and there is a need for the exercise of great discretion. All activities and invitations ought to be well considered and ought to be carried out in connection with the leadership of the government of the revolution. It has been observed that an announcement inviting the officers and soldiers to gather at the industrial college on Thursday 15 February has been issued and signed by the personnel committee on duty. This gathering is contradictory to the interests of the nation, and is unacceptable to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni's movement.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's communications bureau.

U.S. Considering Evacuation

LD141620 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in English at 1530 GMT on 14 February reports: "The United States is considering the evacuation of 7,000 Americans living in Iran."

SAVAK Firing in Tabriz

LD141520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1437 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] This is Tehran, the voice of revolution. Please listen to the news:

We first draw your attention to a report from Tabriz. Tabriz City has been restless since yesterday afternoon. A number of SAVAK agents and armed individuals loyal to the previous regime, whose number is not known, have taken up positions in various parts of the city of Tabriz and are firing at the people. A group of the revolution fighters, members of the air force, army and gendarmerie, have confronted these individuals.

More Fighting in Tabriz

LD141816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today we have received reports of firing on the people of Tabriz by SAVAK agents and persons loyal to the former regime.

Our correspondent's report indicates that following this attack, the revolutionary fighters, members of the air force, army and gendarmerie battled against these people, and pushed back the SAVAK agents. This same report notes that in the early hours of this morning the SAVAK agents attacked the radio and television building in central Tabriz, and that the attack was repulsed by armed groups of the people. Shooting can be heard in Tabriz at present. But according to the latest report, the city is under the control of the fighters of the revolution.

An unconfirmed report from Tabriz indicates that persons loyal to the former regime have set up barricades in certain parts of the city and, it seems, have succeeded in penetrating the radio and television building. It is now up to all zealous Azerbayjan fighters to hurry immediately to the assistance of the Tabriz people and to destroy the remnants of the counterrevolutionary force. The government of the revolution has dispatched a relief force to help the people of Tabriz.

Kurd Association Congratulates People

LD142234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The association of Kurds living in Tehran have congratulated the entire heroic people of our country for the Iranian revolution. The message reads: The dawn of freedom has emerged and the struggling peoples of Iran, with an iron will and with their inexhaustible might under the leadership of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, are marching ahead in order to crush all the edifices of dictatorship and imperialism, and in order to achieve great victories along this path.

The association of Kurds living in Tehran congratulates all the peoples of Iran for this success. Our association, which is of a national and democratic nature, believes that the decisiveness and perseverance of this revolution will be possible with the realization of the genuine demands of the peoples of our homeland, which consist of liquidating all the filthy remnants of the former regime and the establishment of (?ethnic) edifices.

Tehran Radio Under Attack

LD141818 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1805 GMT on 14 February carries the following announcement: "Dear listeners, pay attention! Armed persons have attacked the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization. We beg all the fighters and mujahidin to come to our aid as soon as possible with the utmost haste."

At 1808 GMT and at 1818 GMT the radio again appeals for help against an attack "by armed persons." The 1818 GMT appeal reads: "An urgent message to the armed forces guarding the revolution: We request the armed persons close to the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization to hasten as soon as possible to the Ham-e Jam area in order to defend the redoubt of the radio and television, and to join forces with the organization's armed personnel who are deployed at the organization's headquarters."

At 1819 GMT the radio says: "Pay attention, pay attention: We request that the command staff of the Imam Khomeyni committee for equipped and armed people be dispatched to the radio and television. Traitors to the nation have attacked the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization. We request that unarmed people refrain from coming close to the place. We request that armed people deployed in areas at some distance from the organization not leave their posts."

Attack Against Radio Ends

LD141926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1845 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We inform all the dear compatriots that thanks to the efforts of the forces guarding the revolution, the attack by the counterrevolutionary forces on the voice and profile of the revolution has been crushed and at present no danger threatens this organization. We call on all the mujahidin not to leave their posts under any circumstances and to keep an eye on the situation with complete vigilance.

Dasht-e Qazvin Transmitter Beseiged

LD141928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1843 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dear compatriots, pay attention: Dasht-e Qazvin transmitter has been beseiged by armed persons. The guards of the revolution and all the mujahidin deployed in that area are requested to hasten immediately to the help of our colleagues in Dasht-e Qazvin.

Tehran Communications, Mosque Attacked

LD142020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1928 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We inform the command staff of the Imam Khomeyni committee and the guards of the revolution that the Pahlavi Communications Center and the Sahebozzaman Mosque in Pahlavi Avenue have been attacked. We call on all revolution guards to hasten to the aid of these areas as soon as possible.

Attack on Narmak Mosque

LD142026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1933 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We have received word from the Narmak great mosque that the attack by the counterrevolutionary forces has been brought under control, and that there is no need to dispatch additional forces. All the revolutionary forces in other areas are requested to fully maintain their revolutionary vigilance.

Karaj Township Warned

LD142051 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1943 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We have been informed by telephone from Karaj that counterrevolutionary forces intend to attack the township of Karaj. We request all forces supporting the revolution in that township keep an eye on the events with ever greater vigilance.

Khomeyni Calls on Soldiers

LD142201 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today Imam Khomeyni sent a message to the struggling soldiers who have joined the ranks of the nation. Here is the text:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In these sensitive days, the Muslim Iranian nation is witnessing the great victories of the struggling sons of Islam.

The great Iranian revolution is more in need of defense and protection than at any other time. It is imperative that all army soldiers who have left the barracks in solidarity with the Islamic revolution movement and have joined the movement, return to their relevant garrisons and units at the earliest opportunity and continue their sacred military service as the struggling soldiers of Islam, and should be prepared to guard the fruits of the revolution--and thus strengthen the national Iranian army and protect and safeguard the army organization and equipment, which has been provided with the nation's capital. It is necessary that the soldiers in service--the guardians of the revolution and the fighting sons of Islam--report to their relevant garrisons as soon as this message reaches them.

The implementation of this order is incumbent on every Muslim and is regarded as their religious obligation. As everyone knows, military service in the Iranian Islamic Army is a sacred duty and worthy of great rewards before the almighty. [Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 14 February.

Interior Minister Discusses Program

LD142302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] The evening newspapers today published various comments and reports on the cabinet ministers of the revolutionary government of Engineer Bazargan, and discussed the programs of the cabinet ministers. Mr Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed-Javadi has told the correspondents about the Interior Ministry's programs. The government program has been described by the prime minister. The most important parts of the program are the preparation of the Islamic republic constitution, obtaining a public vote, holding elections and the formation of a national majlis. The minister was asked as to whether he could estimate the date for the holding of a referendum. Seyyed-Javadi said we are struggling to hold a referendum, and thus define the government's tasks as soon as possible.

Former Government Officials Arrested

LD142311 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Among the agents of the previous regime who are being arrested one after another, the names of Parviz Nikkhah, and Mahmud Ja'farian appear in the evening newspapers. According to KEYHAN, Parviz Nikkhah was arrested by the radio-television staff yesterday and was handed over to the revolution committee today. The TV staff kept Parviz Nikkhah under custody last night in the television headquarters. According to newspapers, it was said at the Imam Khomeyni Operation Staff that Mahmud Ja'farian, the former deputy of radio television, and Naser Yeganeh, the former president of the supreme court were arrested, but the authorities have not officially confirmed this news yet.

Abadan: Palestinians To Visit

JN141656 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1620 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB today reports that a high-level Palestinian delegation will visit Iran in the next few days to present congratulations to Ayatollah Khomeyni and the new Iranian Goverrment on assumption of office. The paper explains that the delegation will embrace all factions of the Palestinian revolution and that the delegation will arrive in Tehran after the new government assumes office.

The paper says that the talks which the delegation will have with Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Iranian Government will focus on Iran's participation in confronting the Israeli designs and ambitions as well as opening a PLO office in the Iranian capital.

Abadan: 'Arafat To Visit

JN141643 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1638 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] A close aide of Yasir 'Arafat said today that the PLO leader intends to come to Tehran to present congratulations to His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian religious leader. Majid abu Sharar, head of the Information Department at the PLO, said that as soon as Iranian airports are opened, a PLO delegation will leave for Tehran to prepare the way for 'Arafat's visit.

Abadan: Iran Joining Nonalined

JN141707 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1640 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Diplomats in Colombo said today that the new Iranian Government is likely to apply to join the nonalined movement. Sir Lanka is presently the chairman of the nonalined movement. The diplomatic circles say that Ayatollah Khomeyni had expressed the desire to make Iran a nonalined country. The Sri Lanka Foreign Ministry said that the nonalined movement has not yet received any application from Tehran to join the movement. The Foreign Ministry added that it expects Iran to become the latest country to join the nonalined movement and expects it will attend the next nonalined summit conference in Havana.

Palestine, Jerusalem Will Be Liberated

JN141844 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1822 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The geographic distance between Iran and the United States is very far. The distance between Iran and the United States is thousands of kilometers. However, the former regime in Iran threw itself in the lap of the United States and isolated itself from the fraternal Muslim countries. Iran is located in the heart of the Islamic world. Therefore, the former regime ignored and overlooked the Muslims' primary issue--Muslim Palestine and Holy Jerusalem. The former regime supplied the Zionists with the artery of life--oil. It extended the hand of help to them through trade relations. The Zionists acted freely in this Muslim country.

However, today in the era of the Islamic revolution under the leadership of the hero struggler Ayatollah Khomeyni, this revolution is raising its voice, echoing in all parts of the world and declaring that after the liberation of Iran will come the liberation of Palestine, and that after the rescue of Tehran will come the rescue of Jerusalem from the Zionist pawns.

New Party Reported

JN141539 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 14 February--It was announced here today that a party called 'Lovers of the Iranian homeland' has been established.

This was reported by the newspaper KEYHAN, which said that the party will work for the formation of a democratic government under Khomeyni's Islamic republic. The party will also set up heavy and semi-heavy industries and will transform Iran into an industrial country. The party, whose founders' names are not mentioned by the paper, will also work to establish relations with peace-loving states on the bases of justice and independence.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, ACTIVITIES OF 15 FEBRUARY

Radio Warns Against Plots

ID150212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0133 GMT 15 Feb 79 ID

[Text] In these sensitive days, when our Islamic movement is encountering various plots and there is more need for alertness than usual, various fabricated statements are being issued. For example, a statement has been issued by conscript committee personnel calling on officers, NCO's and soldiers to attend an assembly on 15 February. In view of the fact that any meeting by military personnel must be with the prior permission of the revolution army staff, we therefore declare that the statement is fabricated and the assembly is not in the interest of the movement and the leadership. It is incumbant on all liberation fighters to neutralize such plots.

[Signed] Iman Khomeyni's communications bureau.

U.S. Ambassador's Arrest Denied

ID150314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 15 Feb 79 ID

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry has strongly denied the arrest of the U.S. ambassador and all the U.S. Embassy staff.

SAVAK Agents Arrested in Tabriz

ID150520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Feb 79 ID

[Excerpts] In a telephone conversation with the voice of the revolution, our correspondent reports:

At present the Tabriz radio station is being strongly defended by the guardians of the revolution. The Red Lion and Sun Hospital and the University of Tabriz were also attacked several times yesterday by SAVAK elements. Clashes and shooting in these two areas continued for hours. According to a report by the Tabriz committee of revolution, in the course of the clash four SAVAK agents were arrested, one of them a major.

The clashes between SAVAK agents and the soldiers of revolution left a few dead and some wounded in Shams Tabrizi and Taleqani streets, as well as in Atteba Street. The Ayatollah Qazi Tabataba'i has called on Tabriz troops, the air force and gendarmerie to take over the control of the city. Consequently, for the past 2 nights curfew hours have been in force from 2200 to 0600. The Fada'-ye guerrillas and people's Mujahedin are also cooperating with the army brothers in controlling the city. In a series of messages, the revolution radio in Tabriz is asking the people not to leave their houses. Right now, as I am speaking to you, shooting can be heard in many parts of Tabriz.

Various rumors are being heard in Tabriz, including one about the prominent role being played by a mysterious power in providing help to SAVAK agents, that this power is doing everything it can to arm the group. The revolutionary committee of Tabriz has not yet published any figures on the number of casualties. However, it is said that so far many SAVAK agents have been arrested by the revolutionary forces.

Sardar, Farahabad Transmitters Threatened

LD150846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0808 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Our colleagues at Sari's radio and television center have reported that the transmitters of Sardar and Farahabad and the radio and television center in the city of Sari are in trouble from the security point of view. Our compatriots in these areas should contact these centers and, if possible, step up their watchfulness pertaining to these centers.

Soldiers Will Not Be Prosecuted

LD150932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0844 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Attention: We have just received the following message from the general staff of the national army: The members of the army, the police and gendarmerie who have not returned to their relevant barracks in order to serve the country together with their coreligionist brethren are considered to be part and parcel of the national army of Iran and will not be prosecuted for dereliction of duty.

[Signed] Major General Gharani, chief of the general staff of the national army.

Communications Personnel To Report

LD151025 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Message No 58 from fighter base No 1]

[Text] In order to control suspect flights, all air force personnel specializing in operating control towers, and land and air communications are called to come on duty immediately.

[Signed] The staff of the provisional government of the Islamic revolution.

Tehran Gendarmes To Report

LD151028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0946 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Message of the commander of the Tehran No 1 District gendarmerie]

[Text] While expressing renewed solidarity on my own behalf and on that of the officers, NCO's, soldiers and employees of the Tehran No 1 District gendarmerie, I hereby wish to inform you, just as the illustrious leader, the Imam Khomeyni, has graciously stipulated, that in order to carry out reorganization it is essential that the dear colleagues, the officers, NCO's troops and employees, who are in the battalions and groups, should report to the relevant units as of 15 Feb 79 and should carry out their duties with complete self-denial toward bringing into fruition the Iranian revolution.

[Signed] The commander of the Tehran No 1 District gendarmerie, Maj Gen Ahmad Hassasian.

Khomeyni Orders Schools To Reopen

LD151030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The PARS agency reported that by order of the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, the Imam Khomeyni, all schools, primary schools and secondary schools, and universities must end their strike as of Saturday, 17 February, and classes should begin work. On the basis of the same report, should there be difficulties, efforts will be made to remove them.

Government department employees, too, were earlier asked to end their strikes and to return to work as of the day after tomorrow.

Bombs in Evin Prison

LD151136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We have been informed from Evin Prison that explosives engineers and experts have begun the extensive task of opening cell doors to find and neutralize explosives. According to the experts numerous mines have been placed in various parts of the prison, such that even the drop of a stone could blow up the prison. We request all the people around the prison to keep away from this part of the prison, and all the persons stationed there should immediately take the people out of the prison's secret doors.

New Ministers of Justice, Economy

LD151048 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, Feb 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Iranian evening daily ETTELA'AT reported yesterday that Asadollah Mobasher had been appointed as minister of justice, and Ali Ardalan as minister of economy and finance.

SECOND ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN REPORTED

JN151316 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpt] Today the Iranian news agency reported that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran came under another armed attack this morning similar to the one that took place yesterday. The Khomeyni committee in the Tehran unity Mosque said that an armed Afghan group opened fire on the embassy. However, the Khomeyni committee arrested the members of that group.

The U.S. ambassador in Tehran today strongly urged all U.S. nationals in Iran to be prepared to leave. He said that a special plane will arrive in Tehran on Saturday for this purpose.

A spokesman for the British Embassy said that RAF planes are prepared to evacuate British subjects from Iran.

The French and West German embassies announced that they are not currently planning to evacuate their nationals from Iran.

TUDEH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NATURE OF REVOLUTION

LD141427 London MORNING STAR in English 14 Feb 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Alan Winnington interview of Manuchehr Behzadi, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran: "Communists Call for Unity"]

[Text] The revolutionary movement that has brought about the latest events in Iran has united various classes and strata, ranging from the working class to patriotic capitalists not enmeshed with imperialism. We stress the need to maintain this unity in this critical situation, which is not yet secure, and to advance to the building of a new society.

The movement is deeply anti-imperialist and democratic. It is against the imperialist-backed monarchy, against one of history's most savage dictatorships and against all imperialists--especially the Americans. The Americans plundered our country, they stood behind all the atrocities in Iran. So long as there are American experts in Iran, the revolution is in danger. We do not intend to become another Chile.

Confusing reports have been given about the events of the past few days. In essence, this was the last attempt of the army to crush the revolutionary movement in a coup. The army attacked their air force school in Tehran primarily because the cadets supported the revolution. The cadets resisted with arms and, as the news spread, the people came to support them. The cadets gave the people arms and they jointly hit back at the army. Two days of fighting ensued, which was not confined to Tehran. Police stations were attacked in many places.

That the army vacillated was not only due to the people being armed--the army itself was far from monolithic, and never was. We knew that. And so it was forced into retreat, the people occupied many barracks and, when the generals saw this, they put on the cloak of neutrality. That was the end, brought about by the joint action of the armed people and a part of the armed forces.

We consider it a great victory for the Iranian people that the hated monarchist regime has been overthrown. Why has the revolution a religious colouration? For one thing, the Muslim Shi'ite sect has for long had a tendency to oppose tyranny--for example, in the revolution of 1906-1911.

Religious Nature

Ayatollah Khomeyni fought against the shah's father, as well as against the shah. He was always against the monarchy, the dictatorship and British and U.S. influence. Primarily, this is why he became leader of the movement. Most of the so-called mullahs--the religious leaders--come from the people and depend on the constant support of the people.

Because the shah had religious pretences, the mosques were the only institutions which were not fiercely suppressed, and thus were able to become one of the centres of the revolutionary movement. They could transmit the ayatollah's instructions. We support the ayatollah because of his programme, which is anti-imperialist, anti-monarchist and, in the present context, democratic. I would like to stress the integrity of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

As to the efforts to scare Western opinion by absurdities about Islamic law, I can only say that Iran is a sophisticated society. Khomeyni has stressed that women are free, and must have equal rights with men. The ayatollah has also said that it will not model itself on any other Islamic socieities.

On the question of our return to Iran, the Tudeh Party was illegally outlawed in 1948. Members of our party played no little part in recent events. We hope to be able to act freely--within a short time. The role of the Soviet Union has been most helpful. Comrade Brezhnev's warning was decisive in holding back the U.S. from direct intervention.

Brezhnev's Warning

"Any interference," Mr Brezhnev warned, "especially military interference in the affairs of Iran--a state which directly borders on the Soviet Union--would be regarded by the USSR as a matter affecting its security interests."

The ayatollah has said that he favors friendly relations with the Soviet Union, based on equality, and hopes that all countries will enter into such relations with Iran.

In contrast to the Soviet Union, the Chinese leadership supported the shah's regime and during the recent revolutionary events the Chinese Embassy in Tehran cooperated closely with the U.S. Embassy there. The people of Iran condemn this treacherous activity.

Now we have a new stage and a fight on two fronts--to wipe out the remnants of the old regime and to create a new one. These are no light tasks. To achieve them we need the unity of the whole Iranian people and the national solidarity of all progressive forces throughout the world.

NVOI REPORTS ON EMBASSY INCIDENT, COMMENTS ON DISTURBANCES

TA142246 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 February first carries what seems to be a report on the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. It says "soldiers of the revolutionary army surrounded and occupied the embassy. The soldiers ordered all employees not to leave the embassy, and ordered the Marines guarding the embassy not to resist."

The announcer is heard to say that the embassy was "the focal point of a conspiracy against the people of Iran." He then notes: With the help of CIA agents, SAVAK files were transferred to the U.S. Embassy. "Our correspondent reports that knowledgeable sources believe the files contain reports of the activities of the employees and agents of the U.S. Embassy and of the CIA against the Iranian revolution and foes of the regime." "Our radio reporter says that, although some files were transferred to the United States, the rest of the files show the range of activities of the agents of the CIA against the Iranian people. Our reporter writes that some knowledgeable sources believe all members of the embassy, including Ambassador Sullivan, are plotting to create a pretext for American military intervention in Iran."

The announcer claims that "All signs point to the fact that agents of the despised regime of the shah and the agents of the CIA and SAVAK are not sitting idle. All plots against the revolution of the people must be destroyed."

He concludes by saying: "Dear compatriots, you have heard our commentary entitled The U.S. Embassy Is the Headquarters of ntirevolutionary Plots."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled: "Destruction by the Enemies of the Revolution Is To Be Prevented." The commentary says:

"Dear countrymen: From the start of the victory of the first phase of the Iranian people's revolution, a flood of congratulatory cables and letters from different parties and political organizations, and from religious minorities and government employees, was sent to Imam Khomeyni, the eminent leader of the Iranian revolution, and Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the revolutionary government. While expressing pleasure over the first phase of the Iranian revolution, these letters and telegrams have also expressed support for the revolutionary steps taken so far and wish for the final victory of the great revolution of the Iranian people. Iranians residing outside the country have also cabled their support and their readiness to return to Iran to serve the holy ideals of the revolution. The majority of the employees of the Iranian embassies around the world have also cabled their support for the revolutionary government of Mr Mehdi Bazargan. Many countries have already recognized the revolutionary government of Mr Mehdi Bazargan.

"The support of millions of Iranians for the great revolution is a natural thing. We the Iranian people, from workers to peasants to university professors and university students, elementary school students and bazaar merchants, government employees and theological students, have fought for many years, and especially during the last year, against the bloody regime of the treacherous shah. They endured many hardships for the victory of the revolution. The people sacrificed their blood on the path to this great victory. Finally, the great revolution of the Iranian people triumphed. Now this great revolution is moving forward at a fast pace. Every day the nests of the criminal and treacherous supporters of the shah are destroyed. Just yesterday scores of sworn enemies of the people's revolution, including Bakhtiar, the illegal prime minister, and his war minister [words indistinct] were delivered to the revolutionary committee. Thousands of revolutionaries request that they be tried in a revolutionary court. This request is completely justified and legal.

"In this connection it should be pointed out that, unfortunately, in the present situation there are events taking place in Tehran and in other parts of our country which cannot but annoy and disturb Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, the other honorable religious leaders and also the progressive and national forces of the country. These are acts by irresponsible and misled people. There are many who spill blood. In an address to the Iranian people on the first day of the revolution's triumph, Ayatollah Khomeyni declared that any destruction, looting, plundering or burning must be prevented. In an important message to the Iranian people, Ayatollah Shiri'at-Madari declared that creating chaos and disorder is against the [word indistinct] of the country. [passage indistinct] They have no authority to try them directly, but must deliver them to religious judges. The duty of every honorable Iranian is to take the advice of the religious leaders.

"Dear countrymen, while supporting the great revolution of the Iranian people with all our might, we must prevent looting, destruction, burning, plundering and illegal acts by ignorant persons, SAVAK agents and enemies of the revolution."

AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

BK091322 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 8 Feb 79 BK

[Part two of interview given by Hafizollah Amin, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to (Hafiz Mahmud Ahmad), special correspondent of the Pakistani monthly (TAFSARAH)--read by announcer--part one, carried by Kabul radio on 7 February, unmonitorable]

[Text] Question: You call your revolution a (?popular) revolution. Keeping in view the prominent socioeconomic status of Afghanistan as a part of the Third World, would you characterize it as a national democratic revolution or an outright socialist one?

Answer: Yes, our revolution is a popular revolution having general and particular characteristics. First, the April Revolution was successfully carried out by the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan and members of the working class of the country with the support of our people. Two, the April Revolution transferred political power from the feudalistic [word indistinct] in our society directly to the working class and on its behalf to the PDP. Three, the PDP totally holds the political power in the country. We perform the duties of the national democratic revolution in such a manner as to provide correctly for the evolution of the society from a feudalistic order to a society free from exploitation of man by man.

Question: (?Could you say something) on the recently signed treaty of friendship, cooperation and goodneighborliness between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the USSR?

Answer: The treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is not something new. During [words indistinct] the friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has reached its maturity. The friendship existed even before, but the treaty of friendship and goodneighborliness and cooperation signed in Moscow between our great leader Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDP, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, reflects the friendly and brotherly relations of the two neighboring countries in such a manner that has made the friends of the peoples of the two countries and those of peace in the region and in the world happy, while causing dismay for their enemies. No misgiving could be imagined regarding the adherence of the parties to the contents of the treaty because there are 50 years of friendship and unity as the measure of our cooperation [words indistinct] such possibilities.

Question: Your government has repeatedly mentioned solving the political problem outstanding with Pakistan. What is it? And how do you view your relations with the Pakistan Government?

Answer: We reflect and defend the desires of our people in every condition and circumstance. Matters arising from the heart of our people are greatly respected and supported by us. The only political difference between Afghanistan and Pakistan is also the one which we want to be settled through friendly and brotherly negotiations with Pakistan in such a manner as to realistically reflect the wishes and interests of the people of the two countries.

I do not intend to refer to it in such a manner to be misinterpreted by the enemies of the friendship and brotherhood between Afghanistan and Pakistan. I am desirous of the growth and development of ties of friendly and fraternal relations between the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan which is the best way of solving the problems between our two countries and assuring the prosperity of our fraternal peoples.

Question: [Words indistinct] the democratic forces of Pakistan have welcomed the popular revolution in Afghanistan. Will you please say something on this matter?

Answer: It is up to you, whatever you favor. (?It is clearly true), according to what you said, that the representatives of our brotherly people in Pakistan have welcomed the popular revolution in Afghanistan. We wish for the prosperity of the people of Pakistan.

Question: The Indian Government has invited the great Pakhtoon leader Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan for medical treatment. What are your government's attitudes in this direction?

Answer: Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, as a respected, beloved and great personality of the Pakhtooni people, has always been and is welcome in Afghanistan. Wherever he wishes to go we respectfully want his happiness and accordingly [words indistinct] for the sake of his health.

Question: Would you please comment on the so-called refugees who have crossed over into Pakistan?

Answer: I don't know what is your specific question. If you mean various Afghan peoples like the nomads who move into the Pakhtoon or Baluchi regions every winter, it is not something very strange because [words indistinct] every year, millions of our (?tribesmen) in winter move into those regions of their old ancestral land and in summer return to the central regions of Afghanistan. However, if any of those antirevolutionary elements continue to act against the interests of the hard-working people of Afghanistan, wherever they might be [words indistinct] hard-working people does not concern us. As to those who protect these traitors and reactionary enemies of the Afghan people and agents of the imperialists. [sentence fragment as heard]

Question: A few days ago the BBC and (?foreign) correspondents in Pakistan visited one of the training camps near the Afghan border on Pakistan soil in the Khyber Agency where the so-called guerrillas of Hizb-e Islami [Fundamentalist Islamic Party of Afghanistan] are being given military training for the purpose of sending them to Afghanistan for sabotage. It was stated tnat many other such bases exist on Pakistan soil which are said to be guarded by the Pakistan Army. How do you view this state of affairs, and keeping in view the turbulent situation in Iran, how do you view the motive behind the recently mounting campaign of vicious propaganda being carried out by the Western sources in respect of the so-called Hizb-e Islami activity in Afghanistan?

Answer: The lies and propaganda of the imperialistic forces and their misinterpretation of the great glory of the April Revolution is very clear to our working people. We are confident that without the interference and instigation of [words indistinct], because the glorious April Revolution is extensively supported by the working people. Our enemies also [words indistinct] that they cannot create the slightest problem. We have stated repeatedly that we have undeniable documents at our disposal regarding foreign interference in our internal affairs and provocations employed against our country.

But since our (?popular revolution) enjoys the support of our working people, we have defended the gains of the revolution and have destroyed the [word indistinct] and bases of the black reaction in the country, and because we have immense interest in peace and security in the region and in the world as a whole and since we want friendly relations with different countries of the world, we have not yet disclosed those documents. But in due course all of them will be revealed to the public.

We firmly believe in the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of others. We cherish profound desire for the prosperity of the people of Iran and in no way are we interested to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran.

Question: What is this Hezb-i Islami?

Answer: There is no Hezb-i Islami. In Afghanistan, there is only one party and that is the PDP, the vanguard of the working class of the country which represents and defends the interest of the working people of Afghanistan and holds the political power. This party enjoys the support of all conscious patriotic elements of the country. If there is this any Islamic party or any other party outside Afghanistan representing the enemies of our people or the blackest side of imperialism or other forces, we have nothing to do with them. We are aware how these [words indistinct] Muslim aliens and the historical enemies of our people in collusion with imperialists and their propaganda [words indistinct] so as to deceive our Muslim working people who have reposed their confidence in our party, the PDP, the vanguard of the working class of the country, which under the leadership of the beloved teacher of our people is (?working in the interest) of the working Muslim people of Afghanistan in an atmosphere of pride and social justice and (?strengthening) security throughout the country through implementing revolutionary duties and programs.

Question: Do you visualize any impact of the Afghan revolution on the future of Pakistani politics and the region at large?

Answer: Our great April Revolution is a part of the process of the world's workers revolution. In principle, our [words indistinct] in the region and in the world. [sentence indistinct].

Question: Is there any direct or indirect connection between the Iranian people's uprising and the Afghan revolution?

Answer: We do not interfere in the internal affairs of the brotherly country Iran. Neither are we interested in doing so. [Words indistinct] our country indeed only desires the prosperity of the brotherly people of Iran. [Words indistinct] of every hard working Iranian brother. The enemies of our friendship with Iran must not misinterpret it.

Question: Do you think Khomeyni in Iran will establish himself as a progressive leaders?

Answer: This is solely the matter for the working people of Iran.

Question: (?Do you want to comment on events) currently (?happening) in Southeast Asia?

Answer: We do not want to deviate from our policy of nonalinement, noninterference in the affairs of others wherever it may be, and defending the liberation movements of people throughout the world, including Asia.

Question: How do you view the Kampuchean scene?

Answer: Kampuchea is an independent nation. The government of the United Liberation Front of that country under the leadership of Heng Samrin has been recognized by us and we firmly (?stand) by it.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK131611 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 13 Feb 79 BK

[Excerpt] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Hafizollah Amin, the deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, met Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, the Iraqi minister of foreign affairs, in the Foreign Ministry building this afternoon.

Upon the invitation of Hafizollah Amin, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, His Excellency Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, at the head of a delegation arrived on an official friendly visit to Kabul this morning.

Hafizollah Amin, the vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, warmly greeted the distinguished guest, His Excellency Hammadi, at the Kabul International Airport.

Meets President Taraki

JN141341 Baghdad in Arabic 1240 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Kabul, 14 February--Afghan President Nur Muhammad Taraki received Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi this morning.

During their meeting, President Taraki reiterated that Afghanistan supports the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to restore all their legitimate rights. He also highlighted the unity steps between Syria and Iraq.

President Taraki and Minister Sa'dun Hammadi discussed the means to further consolidate bilateral relations. Dr Hammadi arrived in Kabul yesterday on a 2-day visit to Afghanistan.

Meets Planning Minister

LD150450 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dr Shah Wali, the minister of public health and acting minister of planning, held a courtesy meeting in his office at the Ministry of Planning with His Excellency Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq at 5 p.m. yesterday. Also present during the meeting were Fateh Mohammad Karim, the deputy minister of planning, and His Excellency 'Abd al-Qadir ash-Shawi, the ambassador of Iraq in Kabul.

During the meeting, talks were held about the development of friendly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the Republic of Iraq and the participation of Iraq in the first 5-year plan of the DRA as well as provision of oil products to Afghanistan. His Excellency Dr Sa'dun Hammadi expressed pleasure over his meeting with Dr Shah Wali and promised the preparedness of his state for every cooperation in the economic and social development of the DRA.

INDIA

DELHI RADIO REPORTS CONTINUING UNREST IN JAMMU

BK150306 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Feb 79 BK

[Text] In Jammu the police have arrested nearly 300 people in the city and other towns of the region in connection with the continued agitation and violence there. According to official reports, about 200 policemen, including 6 officers, have received injuries in the violence over the past 2 days. A spokesman of the students said that over 100 students were also injured in lathi [baton] charges and by bursting teargas shells.

Udhampur town observed a bundh [strike] yesterday in support of the Jammu agitation. The employees of the electricity department also started a strike resulting in a complete power breakdown in the town. According to an official announcement, all educational institutions in Kathua and Udhampur districts have been closed indefinitely. Education institutions in the Jammu district have already been closed down.

IRANIAN EMBASSY IN INDIA DISMISSES 'SAVAK AGENTS'

OW142152 Paris AFP in English 2142 GMT 14 Feb 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Feb (AFP)--The Iranian Embassy in Delhi today dismissed four of its diplomats for being "SAVAK intelligence agents."

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency quoted the Iranian Charge d'Affaires, Naser Shirazi, as saying that he had informed the Indian Foreign Office on Tuesday of the action being taken against the four. The dismissed officials were First Secretary (Commerce) Orteza Mirshamsi, First Secretary F. Azimi, Aooache H. Achouri and Second Secretary S. Masumi-Azad.

The agency said Mr Mirshamsi since left this evening with his family in a veil of secrecy. His destination was unknown. The whereabouts of Mr Masumi-Azad were also not known. The other two officials, when contacted by the agency, refused to comment on their dismissal. Mr Azimi would only say that I am on vacation and, therefore, not working in the embassy.

All other personnel at the embassy were reported to have pledged allegiance to the government of Dr Mehdi Bazargan.

The outgoing ambassador, Gholam Reza Tajbakhsh, had also left India for an unknown destination. He himself had accused the four dismissed of being "SAVAK" agents.

Meanwhile, the pro-Khomeyni group of Iranian students continued to occupy the embassy since they forced their entry on Monday last. They, however, allowed normal functioning of the embassy today.

DALAI LAMA CONFIRMS TIBETAN GROUP PLANS TO VISIT HOMELAND

OW091844 Hong Kong AFP in English 1840 GMT 9 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Calcutta, 9 Feb (AFP)--The Dalai Lama, self-exiled spiritual leader of Tibetans, today confirmed that a batch of 15 Tibetans now living in India would visit their homeland shortly.

The Dalai Lama, who fled to India with about 80,000 of his followers in early 1959, told the press here that these Tibetans are going there to see for themselves the situation obtaining there and then report about it to him on their return. He, however, said: "Still, the situation is not good there."

About his own return to Tibet, the 44-year-old religious head of six million Tibetans said he would think of going back to Tibet "if the situation improves there." The Dalai Lama said that possibly the call by China to the Tibetans to return home was the result of his statement in March last year when he said: "If things are really so good in Tibet as claimed by China, then why don't they permit Tibetans to go there and see things for themselves."

About 15 Tibetans had applied for permission to visit Tibet around the middle of last year and heard from the Chinese Embassy in Delhi recently that it would allow them, a spokesman of the Dalai Lama's bureau here said a few days ago.

This would be the first trip by any Tibetan settlers to their homeland since they crossed over to India 20 years ago.

NEPAL

NEPAL RECOGNIZES NEW IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

BK141505 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 14 Feb 79 BK

[Text] His majesty's government has accorded recognition to the new Government in Iran, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The Foreign Ministry in a communique says: His majesty's government believes that the friendly relations happily existing between the two countries will continue to be maintained.

PAKISTAN

TRAIN SERVICES WITH IRAN REMAIN SUSPENDED

BK150913 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 15 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Passenger and goods train service between Pakistan and Iran remains suspended. The traffic was suspended last Tuesday at the request of the Iranian authorities.

HAQ SPEECH ANNOUNCES ISLAMIZATION MEASURES

BK110356 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0520 GMT 10 Feb 79 BK

[Address by Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on Islamic reforms at special ceremony at the National Assembly Hall in Islamabad--live]

[Text] I begin with the name of God who is kind and merciful; I praise God and his noble Prophet, respected ladies and gentlemen, peace be upon you. Today is the prophet's birthday, which is an important milestone in our religious and communal life. Though the nation celebrates the day every year, this is the first time that arrangements for massive celebrations on the governmental level have been made. The great (?guide) and great human being whose birthday we are celebrating has given favors to us that we cannot repay even if we thank him all our lives. The greatest favor of the prophet is that he has introduced to mankind a peaceful and shining revolution in which not only are there basic reforms of the individual and society, but their permanent character is also guaranteed.

The miracle of the holy life of the monarch of this world and the hereafter, Hazrat Muhammad, peace be upon him, is that he was the practical picture of that revolution. Not only did he and his family live according to Islamic rules, but he also set up the ideological society in his lifetime for which he [words indistinct]. We claim to be the slaves of that great personality, but if we examine our practical life and social environment, then we must sadly confess that we have strayed far from the prescribed path of Islam. In our lives we stray from the fundamentals of Islam--such as namaz, roza, zakat, haju [prayers, fast, obligatory donations to poor people from surplus wealth, pilgrimage to Mecca]--and instead of Islamic rules of social welfare and justice, strive for material gain. Now we are at the crossroads of life. One path will lead us--God would not have it so--to the sinful life and destruction. And on the other path, we should feel guilty immediately, pray to God to forgive our sins and lead the rest of our lives according to Islamic rules and succeed in this world and in the hereafter.

The residents of this country have already decided which path they will follow. It is imperative for every individual Muslim to adopt the Islamic way of life. On a collective basis, too, well before the creation of Pakistan, we decided that we would set up a country in which we would lead our lives according to our religion. Even today there are people here in this country who raised the slogan in cities and lanes of South Asia that Pakistan means: la ilaha illallah [there is only one God].

After the creation of Pakistan, in the resolutions and directives passed by the first [words indistinct] assembly, Islam was given the key position. The 22 provisions which were formulated by 31 different religious scholars of the country were also our guide-lines. The basic and fundamental relations between Islam and Pakistan were also recognized in the constitutions of 1956 and 1962. This relationship was maintained in the 1973 constitution also.

All major political parties in the country, despite their other differences, united on the proposition that Islamic rules should be established in the country. This means that the nation still favors the ideology on which Pakistan was formed. Surely, it is interested in implementing this ideology in practical life. It is the grace of God that the present government has the honor of fulfilling these aspirations. Such a [words indistinct] achieved during the last 1 and 1/2 years that I am formally announcing the introduction of the Islamic rules. May God help us succeed.

I would like to briefly mention the several steps already taken in this regard. It is unfortunate for us that we have not introduced to our new generation the ideology on which the existence of Pakistan was based. In our textbooks and syllabuses certain materials were included which led us away from our axis. Therefore, a new education policy was formulated to return the new generation to its former axis, the basic objective of which was to make a generation deeply connected with the ideology of Pakistan and the ideology of Islam. The first step to achieve this goal was to make revisions in textbooks, which has already been done. These revised books will be used from 1 April this year, while completely rewritten books, God willing, will be introduced starting in the next academic year. Moreover, the schools using English as their medium of instruction will gradually adopt the national language, that is, Urdu, as the medium of instruction starting next year.

At the same time, appropriate changes were made in the mass media, especially in radio and television programing, so that it helps in projecting our national personality.

The second important step taken was the setting up of Shariat benches, which I announced at the beginning of the present Islamic year. The provisions regarding the Shariat benches, after incorporating revisions in accordance with the opinions and suggestions received during the last 2 and 1/2 months, were included in the constitution as a part of it. Now every citizen can appeal to the judiciary to ask for a decision if any part of the law is contradictory to Islamic rules. In other words, the supremacy of the Shariat was established over the laws of the country. It is not enough to mold the laws according to Islamic rules; it is also imperative that everybody has easy access to justice without delay. What causes us difficulty is that the judicial process is so time-consuming and complicated that justice is not easily available. That is why the government has set up a permanent law commission which was entrusted with making recommendations to the government as soon as possible on measures to improve the judiciary. This commission, under the chairmanship of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, consists of all the chief justices of high courts and Mr Sharifuddin Pirzada.

Another step, which I have already mentioned, is the setting up of Kullia Shariat, that is, the setting up of a postgraduate faculty of Shariat in Qaide Azam University. That faculty was introduced because with the introduction of Islamic rules there will be a need for experts who, besides being acquainted with common laws, are also well versed in Islamic law and Shariat. The approval for setting up the faculty has already been given; blueprints for this faculty are ready and the necessary funds for this purpose have been allotted. God willing, this faculty will start work in September or October this year.

The steps which I am going to announce are related to economics and welfare. Before going into the details of these measures, I would like to stress that Islam is a religion which is welfare oriented, progressive, enlightened and which establishes justice. It has the capacity to meet the changing demands and solve the problems of all the ages. It pays more attention to the poor and weak than to the rich and strong, and at the same time it protects the rights of men and women, owners and laborers, Muslims and non-Muslims. It guarantees justice in religious and worldly affairs. [Words indistinct] which was introduced 1400 years ago as a complete guide for life. It is evident from this that its rules are of permanent value which in spite of changed times still [words indistinct].

It is not an easy task to reform society. It requires courage, time and continued efforts. Those who think that man can be changed within a day or a week probably are reluctant to accept reality due to some other interests. I don't like to go into details on the difficulties one has to face, but I feel it necessary to say that after 1 year's toil, the Islamic Ideological Council, religious scholars of the country and abroad, committees of the Ministries of Law and Religious Affairs and the members of the Cabinet, have succeeded in formulating steps regarding selected matters which I am going to announce. I know that a number of steps still remain, and these are being studied with full attention. Encouraging results have been achieved in certain fields, and in certain fields difficulties have been encountered for which the solution is being sought by tahquique and ijtihad [research in religious matters]. For instance, everybody is agreed on the need to change the present economic system. But it is possible only when an alternative has been formulated which conforms to the demands of Islam. The experts engaged in this work feel that the introduction of the Islamic interest-free economic system can be made gradually, and will be completed, God willing, within 3 years.

The items I have selected first is zakat and usher [donation of 1/10th of agricultural produce to the poor]. The reason for selecting zakat is that it is one of the basic foundations of Islam. It is related to the economic and welfare aspects of the society. A draft of the zakat and usher order is being issued today and the following are the main points:

Nisab-e zakat [limit to wealth after which it becomes obligatory for Muslims to donate a certain percentage to the poor and needy], sharah-e zakat [rate of zakat] and masaref-e zakat [persons or causes on which the money collected as zakat can be spent] should conform to Islamic law. According to Islamic law, the national government must arrange for the collection of zakat and usher, either separately or together, from sahib-e nisab [persons who must donate zakat according to Islamic rules] Muslims. This is prescribed in Pakistan's constitution.

Two things are essential for the fulfillment of this obligation: First to set up a zakat fund and second to set up the machinery by which arrangements for the assessment, collection and disbursement of zakat are made. That is why a zakat fund with three accounts has been established. At the lowest level, a local account will hold the zakat and usher which are collected locally from villages, wards or rural areas, etc. A provincial account will hold 25 percent of the amount deposited in the local account. The central account will hold all zakats collected directly from deposits in banks and economic organizations and levied against all property. Money from this account may be transferred, if necessary, to the local and provincial accounts. Fatehas [donations in the name of the Prophet or other religious figures] and other donations may be deposited in any of the accounts. The operating procedures are as follows:

A four- to six-member local committee will be set up in every village or ward to keep the local account. The committee will be elected by the local residents. Similarly, one committee will be set up at the tahsil [subdistrict] and district levels. These committees will help coordinate and supervise the local committees.

On the provincial level, a zakat council will be established. The committee chairman should either be a high court judge or a former high court judge or a person who is qualified to be a judge. The council will consist of five members, three of whom will be religious scholars. There will be a chief administrator to look after the provincial account who will work under the instructions, guidance and supervision of the provincial zakat council. The chief administrator and the provincial secretary of taxation will be members of the council.

At the central level, there will be a central zakat council which will consist of 16 members: the chief administrators of all provinces and four members nominated by the president. Of the four nominated, three will be religious scholars recommended by the Islamic Ideological Council. The president will also nominate four persons who will either be connected with the provinces or experts from different walks of life. The central secretary of taxation and the secretary of the Ministry of Religious Affairs will be members. The council chairman should be either a judge of the high court or Supreme Court, a former judge or a person qualified to be a judge. The chairman will be selected on the basis of recommendations of the chief justice of Pakistan. There will be an administrative chief to oversee the entire zakat fund who will be called administrator general. He will be appointed by the president of Pakistan. This administrator general will work under the supervision and instructions of the central zakat council.

These are the main points for donating zakat:

Every sahib-enisab will personally evaluate his assets which are not known to outsiders and calculate the amount of zakat accordingly. This amount will be deposited voluntarily in the zakat fund or he will himself distribute the amount to eligible persons. As for the assets of which outsiders are cognizant, the government will collect the zakat itself. Attention will be paid to the following points:

First, no zakat will be levied on deposits in banks or economic organizations amounting to less than 1000 rupees. Second, holders of the account have the option of calculating the amount of their zakat and depositing the same in the zakat fund or distributing it among eligible persons according to their own wishes. On all other accounts, zakat will be collected at the rate of 2.5 percent. Zakat will be charged on all private and public deposit companies, except those belonging entirely to the government. Details of this are given in the order.

Zakat will not be collected on buildings, houses and shops, although pecuniary gains accrued from them in the form of rent, etc, will be subjected to zakat. The returns furnished by a person to the government for the assessment of zakat will be kept secret and will not be used against him for any other purpose. The funds given for zakat will not be included in the assessment of income tax. Similarly, zakat collected by the government on any property will be excluded from the assessment of wealth tax.

The usher rates fixed according to Islamic law are 10 percent on production from non-irrigable land and 5 percent from irrigable land. The government will, however, collect usher on the production from irrigable and nonirrigable land at the flat rate of 5 percent, and owners of nonirrigable land will spend the remaining 5 percent on masaraf-zakat of their own choice.

The usher will be collected from landowners according to Islamic law. Farmers will, however, have the right to voluntarily deposit usher funds in the accounts prescribed by the government or distribute them among eligible persons. The usher will replace land revenue tax, but water charges will continue to be levied.

The collection of zakat, God willing, will come into force on 1 July this year, while usher will be introduced in October 1979. Zakat and usher arrears will be collected in the form of taxes. Zakat and usher will not be levied on non-Muslim minorities.

Ladies and gentlemen, to bridge the gap between rich and poor and to take care of the poor and destitute are important features of Islamic society. They also constitute the cornerstone of the government's policy. The zakat and usher system will provide us with resources which through proper utilization will create prospects for the welfare of the poor.

The collection of zakat is the basic way to enforce such a system. This will take time. Until this fund is collected, this system cannot come into being. Hence, it is necessary to allocate some funds immediately for this purpose. I am happy to announce in this connection that with the blessings of almighty God we are setting up a zakat fund with a nominal 2.25 million rupees. In addition to the Pakistan Government, King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan have contributed to this fund. On behalf of the people and in my own name, I thank them for this gesture and express my gratitude to them. [applause] This money will serve as an initial contribution to the zakat fund, which will multiply with the collection of zakat and usher in the future.

As soon as the administrative machinery is established, spending from this fund will also start, although disbursements will be made only (?after) contributions to the fund have begun so that it can be self-sustaining.

I appeal to all countrymen, especially those with sufficient resources, to freely give zakat and other donations to this fund so that the money can be spent on the noble task of welfare. I am confident, God willing, that our people will fully participate in discharging this religious and social obligation.

Now I would like to say something about masraf of zakat. One of the main aspects of zakat and usher is that 75 percent of the amount deposited in the local accounts will be spent in the same village or ward where it was collected. Persons to spend the money will be chosen by the local residents on the basis of their reputation or honesty. These God-fearing persons will surely take care of widows, orphans, destitutes and needy people and meet the necessary requirements of their respective areas. While helping the needy economically, we must not let parasitic tendencies develop. On the other hand, efforts must be made to help the needy to stand on their own feet and to become independent and responsible members of society. Local bodies may be entrusted with this noble task once the elections to them are over.

Twenty-five percent of the zakat money which will be depositied in provincial accounts will be spent by the provincial zakat council in areas where the collection of zakats is low and the number of needy is high. Similarly, the amount deposited in the central account may be transferred to provincial or local accounts according to their needs, although this will be done only on the recommendations of the central zakat council. In this regard the government has made decisions on the matters: first, all money in the zakat fund should be spent on causes conforming to Islamic laws; and second, the money should be disbursed by persons having the complete confidence of the people. I would like to make it clear here that regular accounts will be kept of the collection and disbursement of zakat from the local levels to the central levels, and these will be audited according to prevailing rules and an annual report presented to parliament.

While making laws on zakat and usher, I have tried my best to see that the stipulations of Islamic laws are met and to establish effective machinery, keeping in mind the requirements of the day. But since this is the first time in our history that such an experiment has been carried out, I am presenting this to the nation today in a draft form, so that it can be made more comprehensive and effective. I appeal to all countrymen to study this thoroughly and to make their opinions and suggestions known to the Ministry of Finance. These suggestions may be submitted until 30 April. Upon examination of these suggestions, amendments to this draft will be made, if necessary, and then it will be promulgated on 1 July 1979. During this interim period, the central zakat council will be established, the administrative general will be appointed and committees will be set up in each section. They will be entrusted with making lists of persons eligible to receive zakat.

I would like to say here that if the meagre amount of 2.25 billion rupees, in which the Government of Pakistan has an interest--as I mentioned before--and in which our well-wishers also have an interest, is spent on appropriate persons or causes and if the funds are handled by the most responsible persons, I hope, God willing, that there will be no more beggars in Pakistan, although we may still have professional beggars. I dare say that if this comes about, God willing, nobody in all of Pakistan will be able to say that he went to bed hungry; no child in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan will be able to say that he could not get a meal. I pray to God that He may help us to succeed in this undertaking.

Regarding zakat and usher, I would like to say that we who believe in God and His prophet should accept zakat and usher as His order and not consider these as another conventional type of tax. We should voluntarily deposit the portion of our income determined by Islamic law in the zakat fund. This way we will not only be assisting a welfare program but will also receive sawab [reward in the hereafter for a prayer or virtue] and please God and His prophet.

While mentioning zakat and usher, my attention is directed toward the existing income tax administration in our country. Taxpayers have many genuine complaints because this system of ours is very complicated and difficult. The government is paying special attention to make it simple, up-to-date and benevolent.

I have mentioned a number of times the sorry state of affairs of our economy. Although many elements are responsible for the destruction of our economy, the nationalization policy is also a factor in this. In the past, this policy was used both in proper and improper ways. In Islam, both the state and the individual have the right to property and both the public and private sectors are two wheels of the same cart. Unless these two wheels work in mutual coordination and cooperation, the country cannot be put on the path of progress. That is why the present government has taken a number of measures to convince the private sector of its active role in the country's economy. But some industrialists are still apprehensive that the present or a future government will nationalize their property without any compensation. To remove these apprehensions we are giving them constitutional protection against this. An announcement to this effect is being made today. The constitutional protection provides the guarantee that in future no industrial unit will be nationalized without proper compensation. This constitutional protection will not only encourage investment in the private sector, but will also help in accomplishing national objectives.

Ladies and gentlemen, another important feature of the Islamic economic system is to get rid of the evil of interest from the society. We want to accomplish this task with full seriousness, but it is impossible to achieve this (?immediately). I am happy to announce that the House-Building Finance Corporation in the next financial year will give loans on the basis of sharing the rent instead of getting interest. This will only apply to houses with a plinth area less than 2,250 square feet. The maximum limit of loans will be 100,000 rupees. The loans will be given out of the funds allocated by the government every year for this purpose. Observing these limits, the House-Building Finance Corporation will give priority to loans for the construction of houses of people in low income groups. This procedure will greatly reduce the financial burden on people wanting to build houses with the government's assistance. For example, under the existing system a person getting a loan of 100,000 rupees from the corporation gives back 293,000 rupees with interest over the next 20 years. Under the new system, the same loan could be repaid with interest in the same time by paying only 187,000 rupees. I hope that under this facility many poor people will get (?proper) shelter.

In my last speech, I announced that financial institutions have been directed to work out a system under which NIT and ICP [not further explained], instead of charging interest will work on the basis of profit-sharing. The concerned ministry has completed the scheme in this regard and it has been approved by the government. Under this scheme, starting in 1 July this year NIP totally and ICP only in mutual funds, instead of charging interest, will work on a profit-sharing basis. This means that the country has at least two institutions where investments will be possible without the evil of interests.

Respected ladies and gentlemen, up to now I have stressed economic and welfare issues for which Islam has given directions. And now I will mention briefly the penal aspects which are a part of the Islamic code of conduct. The full [words indistinct] for different offenses, mentioned in the Koran and the Prophet's Sunnah [Prophet's words and record of deeds which are preserved in book form], are called "had". There are four "haddod" and these are for drinking wine, adultery, theft and libel.

Drinking wine is an evil that gives birth to numerous other evils. To get rid of this evil, drinking wine is banned starting today for all Pakistanis all over the country. Non-Muslim Pakistanis during their religious ceremonies and foreigners in their embassies and residences will be exempted from this law. The manufacture, possession, trade, and import and export of wine as well as other intoxicating materials is also banned. Permission may be obtained from the government for the manufacture of any intoxicating item for medical and scientific purposes.

Adultery is a curse which is denounced in all religions of the world, including Islam. Today the Islamic punishment for this offense is proclaimed and it will apply to all wicked deeds no matter if there is consent between the two partners or not.

The punishments for theft and robbery are fixed in almost all societies. But Islamic penalties for these offenses are comparatively harsh, which is aimed at setting an example for others and reforming the offenders as much as possible. This offense has been checked to a great extent in the countries where Islamic penalties are operative.

The last "had" is for libel. Islam not only protects life and property, but it also protects human dignity. This law is aimed at protecting people from false testimony and accusations.

The penalties fixed for these four offenses are called "haddod" and this extreme punishment is applicable only when the offenses are proved according to the prescribed conditions of the Shariat. I hope that these steps will help in achieving the goals of the Shariat in which the protection of the lives and properties of citizens has a prominent place and which is important for making a happy and healthy society.

Ladies and gentlemen, it does not matter whether 4 laws or 400 laws are issued, society can never become free from the offenses unless and until every individual reforms himself. While stressing Islam, I want to say that each and every citizen of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan should reform himself according to the prescribed Islamic ways, so that on the collective level this country and society will be reformed. I fully understand the expectations of Pakistanis that after the introduction of Islamic rules offenses will disappear, and if anybody commits any crime the administration and the judiciary will take steps and justice will be provided. Surely I also aim at that goal. But we have to make efforts individually and collectively to achieve this goal. These efforts will certainly take time.

Reforming the police will be an important step in this regard. The following measures will be taken for this purpose:

A comprehensive code of ethics has been prepared for the police force in line with the country's constitution, with the objective of promoting Islamic society and various concerned laws. All personnel of the police department will comply with this code of ethics. The police department will be reorganized, so that the watch and board and detective departments will be separated.

The standard measure for each policeman's ability and efficiency will be the law and order situation in his region and his success in the suppression of criminal offenses. In the future, constitution of criminal cases will not be the duty of the police but will be entrusted to another sovereign organization. Recruitment, training, research and the investigation process of the police department as well as [words indistinct] will be simplified and reformed. In training police, special attention will be paid to moral aspects in line with the tenets of Islam.

If, along with the reformation of police, everybody reforms himself a bit, there is no reason why we should not be able to set up such a society. For example, take the matter of offering prayers. Prayers keep the person away from bad habits and physically and spiritually clean. The Islamic code of conduct calls for offering prayers five times a day. Therefore, it is the duty of all Muslims to offer prayers regularly and ask family members and others to do so. Similarly, fasting zakat and hajj regulations are also very important. All these factors constitute part of a collective code of conduct and [words indistinct] society.

One of the important points of this code of conduct is austerity--simplicity in dress, simplicity in manners and simplicity in living. I would expect that simplicity will be adopted in all walks of life, including the government departments. Various section chiefs and heads should set an example in this.

I announce the remission of 1 month on sentences of all prisoners on the auspicious occasion of the birthday of the holy Prophet.

Before this (?distinguished gathering), I congratulate my countrymen that with the blessings of almighty God the formal introduction of Islamic order in our country, for which they have waited for years, has been announced. I would appeal to them to take a solemn pledge on this auspicious occasion of the birthday of the holy Prophet to endeavor to make this experiment a success by rising above personal interests and political differences.

I have full confidence in my countrymen's capabilities. I feel that our people, who do not hesitate to make the biggest sacrifices for the glory of Islam, will definitely make this experiment a success. Above all, I rely on almighty God's grace and blessings and I am fully confident that He will approve our path and provide us with strength, courage and capability for these measures. Amen!

Today is the auspicious day when a great person was born in this world to change the fate of mankind. In the name of this person we are introducing Islamic order, which, God willing, will change our lives. This change will depend upon our own performance and efforts. A system can guide the people in a direction, but it cannot (?force) them. The time has come to examine our role as prescribed by almighty God. We now have to see whether from today on there is any effective change in our behavior or not.

I have great expectations for my people. I am also aware of the people's strength. Here I only want to give two examples. First, I appealed to the people to cultivate the habits of offering prayers, and I am happy to say--you must have also witnessed this--since then the mosques have been brightened up, prayers are being offered in offices, and people are trying to become pious. If we continue to follow this path, then I am confident that with God's blessings we will achieve success in every aspect and every step.

I want to give another small example. I had appealed to the people to reduce the consumption of tea by one cup [a day] so that the money spent on the luxury of tea drinking could be spent on [words indistinct]. I am happy to announce before you that in the last 6 months, 120 million rupees have been saved on tea consumption. I am giving these examples to emphasize that the country has many capabilities which should be recognized.

Every person as an individual and the people as a whole are to get ready to make this country--which came into being in the name of Islam and, God willing, will flourish in the name of Islam--a model state. I am fully aware of the strength of the people, which I have just mentioned, and say that the people, who were able to create Pakistan from the the Pakistan movement and to bring into existence the Islamic order from the Islamic order movement, will, God willing, be successful in implementing the Islamic system. Long live Islam! Long live Pakistan! [applause]

KARACHI CITES HAQ LONDON TV INTERVIEW ON BHUTTO

BK141133 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Feb 79 BK

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that whatever is good in the interest of law is also good in the interest of Pakistan. He said this in an interview telecast by BBC.

The president said: Our minds are open to the circumstances and that is why we have allowed the circumstances to take legal course. He said they could have killed as many people as they wished on the 5th of July 1977. In Pakistan, he pointed out, there has been a tradition of peaceful coup d'etat. However, later a man was apprehended, but his case is being decided on the principle of rule of law. The president said whatever the law said will be carried out.

In reply to a question, General Ziaul Haq said the fact that the verdict of the Supreme Court was not unanimous was a proof of independence of judiciary. He said the propaganda being pursued in the Western media about the Supreme Court verdict was not fair. He said if we make such criticism of British courts, this will not be accepted in Britain.

About the detention of Begum Bhutto and her daughter, the president said the entire Bhutto family believes in violence. There was nothing morally wrong if some persons are kept under custody for the sake of peace and orderliness.

AZAD KASHMIR SPOKESMAN DENIES BBC REPORT ON POLICE

BK151027 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 Feb 79 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Azad Kashmir government in a statement in Muzaffarabad has vehemently contradicted a BBC report that one person died in police firing in Azad Kashmir.

The spokesman said that throughout Azad Kashmir there occurred no such incident and the BBC report was totally baseless, unfounded and malicious.